REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,965.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY........ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line .... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. COTTON, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BURMAH, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on TUESDAY, the 6th November 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. TURNER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	„ 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	„ 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	At fortnightly intervals.
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	
EUROPA	2,277	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool .... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

N. B.—The Castalia will not call at Naples.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer NELLIE MARTIN, Fox, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, October 29, 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov.	at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov.	do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	11th Dec.	do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	25th Dec.	do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.		
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	9th Nov.	at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec.	do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 100th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 100th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1877.

FIRE! FIRE!!

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME	452 384
FUNDS IN HAND	777,558
CLAIMS PAID	1,804,411

WAREHOUSES AND SHOPS INSURED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

W. J. ESSAI.

BEER, Bass's, by Stone, qts. and pts.
BEER, Aitken's, qts. and pts.
BEER, Vienna, qts. and pts.
STOUT, Guinness's, qts. and pts.
CLARET, qts. Rs. 9 to Rs. 27 per doz.
CLARET, pts. Rs. 6-8 to Rs 15 per doz.
SHERRY, Saccone's Gibraltar.
MARSALA, Virgin Wine (Ingham's).
PORT WINE, qts. Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per doz.
BURGUNDY, qts. Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz.
BURGUNDY, pts. Rs. 10-8 to Rs 12 per doz.
STILL HOCK, qts. Rs 18 to Rs. 24 per doz.
STILL HOCK, pts. Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 per doz.
SPARKLING HOCK, qts. Rs. 29 to Rs. 37 per doz.
SPARKLING HOCK, pts. Rs. 17 to Rs. 21 per doz.
CHAMPAGNE, qts. Rs. 27 to Rs. 50 per doz.
CHAMPAGNE, pts. Rs. 15 to Rs. 26 per doz.
BRANDY, Rs. 24 to Rs, 36 per doz.
SCOTCH WHISKEY, best Gledronach,
IRISH WHISKEY, Kinahan's.
VERMOUTH, Genuine Italian.
SCHWEPPE'S Sodawater and Lemonade.
SCHWEPPE'S Malvern Seltzer.
ROGERS & Co.'s Aerated Waters.

TERMS—CASH, WITH ORDER.

MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies, which are from one of the largest producers, have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food (and all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepared to supply any quantity.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.—The purest and most wholesome Cocoa manufactured. It is free from fatty matter.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Made in Switzerland. Requires the addition of cold water only.

Per Tin Re. 1-4.

DARBY AND GOSDEN'S FLUID MEAT.—Not an Extract but the meat itself reduced to the semi-fluid state. A most valuable nourishment for exhausted patients.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PEPTONE OF FLESH.—Pure meat artificially digested by the aid of pancreatic juice; now much in use in continental practice. Taken in chocolate or madeira.

Per Vial Rs. 3.

ELIXIR OF HEMEDESMUS.—(Indian Sarsaparilla. Of the Verapoly Mission: prepared under the careful supervision of the Carmelite Friars. A liqueur of very efficient alterative properties, strongly recommended in cases where Sarsaparilla is indicated and said to produce most remarkable curative effects. We are the sole agents for this Elixir.

Per Pint Stone Bottle Rs. 3.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The remedy so much recommended for nervous exhaustion and decay and all complaints arising therefrom being a combination of unoxidized Phosphorus with Quinine.

Per Bottle Rs. 5.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE.—A preparation of remarkable efficacy in sore eyes, and in weakness of vision if caused by film or any affection of the surrounding parts. Is also a most effectual cure for piles.

Per Packet Re. 1.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A cure for constipation; an aperient extract in bon-bon form. Readily taken by delicate patients.

Per Packet Re. 1-12.

BAILDON'S SEA SALT.—Affording a bath of sea water in a few minutes.

Per Packet of 7 lbs. Re. 1.

NURSERY LAMPS.—In Japanned tin, for heating food, water, &c., may be used suspended or standing, serve as night lights while in use. The lamp is adapted for oil but may be replaced by a spirit lamp. Each Rs. 4-8.

Spirit Lamp, extra Re. 1-4.

GROUT'S PATENT FOOD WARMER.—This convenient and elegant little vessel will keep a feeding bottle and its contents warm without any attention for twelve hours. It is not fragile and is well adapted for travelling. With two compartments, Rs. 8-8.

Three Compartments Rs. 10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS.—The new external remedy for all skin and muscular complaints.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL AFTERNOON CONCERT ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND NOVEMBER.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Duet ...."Oh! how Delightful"........Lecocq.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte ...."Moonlight Sonata"........Beethoven.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song........"Once again"........Sullivan.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Serenade ...."Quand tu Chantes"........Gounod.
(*With Harmonium Obligato*)
Miss Elcia May.
Duet, Pianoforte and Harmonium........Robert le Diable........Ronville.
Madame Carlotta Tasca and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

Solo Organ........"Grand Offertoire in Dminor"..Batiste.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song ...."Love in Youth"........Wekerlin.
Miss Elcia May.
Solo Pianoforte........"Polka de la Reine"........Raff.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet........"I'm an Alsatian"........Offenbach.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats........Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats ....Re. 1

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 5. Commence at 5-30.

Carriages may ordered for 6-45.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the ROMEO, Captain CLARKE, from LONDON, are informed that the vessel is now ready to discharge, and are requested to SEND BILLS of LADING with delivery orders for countersignature to the Undersigned.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to take risks upon GOODS and STOCK IN TRADE in SHOPS and GODOWNS in the FORT at moderate rates.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, November 1, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £3,250,000 Sterling.

SHOPS, DWELLING-HOUSES, and GOODS insured at moderate rates, and claims promptly settled by

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DEWALLEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned, that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any public street, road, or thoroughfare, he will be TAKEN INTO CUSTODY by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, November 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs Thacker & Co.'s late shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about 1,000 square yards; and if any Firm or Company will enter into an AGREEMENT with the Undersigned to RENT it for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.

Communications will be received up to the 15th instant.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.

Bombay, November 1, 1877.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 per Share has been DECLARED and will be PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 26th October 1877, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE,
Manager.

Bombay, November 1, 1877.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs 50 per Share (exclusive of the Interim Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share) has been DECLARED PAYABLE out of the profits for the year ending 30th June 1877, on and after MONDAY the 12th November 1877, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to the SHAREHOLDERS whose name may this day be standing on the Register, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES, at the Office of the Undersigned.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 34D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 31, 1877.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby give NOTICE that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of November 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Liquidator's Report and audited Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1877.

II. To declare a Dividend.

And to consider any other proposition that may be brought forward by the Liquidator.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th November, inclusive.

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, Oct. 31, 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

BURNABY'S (Captain) New Work, ON HORSE BACK THROUGH ASIA MINOR, 2 Vols. Rs. 23-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW FIELD EXERCISE.—Pocket Edition, 1877. Re. 1.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS, of various prices and Patterns.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1878, of all Shapes and Sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER 1877, and to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Company on or before that date.

The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in 1880, and all who take out POLICIES during the present Year will rank for Four Years' Profits on that occasion.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its Income exceeds THREE QUARTERS of a Million per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

FUNDS AT 15TH NOVEMBER 1876.

	£	s.	d.
Mortgages	£3,901,807	3	5
Loans on Policies within their value	238,872	9	2
Landed Estate & House Property	179,768	16	5
Government Securities	255,408	5	7
Railway Stocks and Debentures	50,636	10	3
Life Interests and Reversions	63,116	16	1
Stocks of Scottish Chartered Banks	35,571	6	8
Loans on Personal Security	86,685	4	4
Agents' Balances and outstanding Premiums (since accounted for)	219,822	13	8
Interest due and accrued	38,201	16	0
Cash in Bank, on Deposit, and in hand	79,817	1	4
Total Funds	£5,149,708	3	8

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

The Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, (opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel)
Bombay, November, 1877.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NEW SEASON'S PRESERVED VEGETABLES,

JUST RECEIVED Ex S. S. DECCAN.

		Cash Rs.	a.
ARTICHOKES	per tin	1	6
ASPARAGUS, finest picked, German	„	2	4
Do. large heads	„	1	8
BEANS, FRENCH (Haricot Verts)	„	0	10
CARROTS, English 1 lb.	„	0	6
MACEDOINES, or Mixed Vegetables (Crosse & Blackwells).	„	0	10
MUSHROOMS, preserved half pint	„	0	8
Do. do. one „	„	0	12
Do. Black, Leicestershire	„	0	10
PEAS, English 1 lb. tins	„	0	7
PETIT POIS (au Naturel)	„	0	9
PARSNIPS, English	„	0	7
TURNIPS, English	„	0	6
TRUFFLES, in small bottles	each	2	0
Do. in large „	„	3	12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels à robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall.	35	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz	25	0
21	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler per case of 2 doz.	23	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	27	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	25	0
26	8	** TWO STARS Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST OPENED their SPECIAL SHIPMENTS of the above for the coming season in all the leading shapes for LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN. To this EXTENSIVE DEPARTMENT of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS, special care and attention is given.

We confine our dealings to FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURERS—LINCOLN, BENNETT & Co., ELLWOOD & SONS, ANDRE, and other celebrated makers.

Special attention is given to MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. SILVER, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F. R. S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F. R. S. St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JÁNOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MACNAMARA, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout, rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet*, *Brit. Med. Journal*, and the whole of Medical Press.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
„ Birdseye.
„ Cut Cavendish.
„ Returns Tobacco.

York River Tobacco.
Carolina Rose.
Havana Tobacco.
Persian „

Latakia Tobacco.
Oronoko „
Imperial „
Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

MANUFACTORY,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND EVENING CONCERT ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, IN AID OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER BAND FUND.

FULL PROGRAMME WILL SHORTLY BE ANNOUNCED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by WINDOVER, and in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to P., care of this Office.

PIANOFORTE SYMPATHETIC GRAND FOR SALE at AUCTION, Captain MARRYAT'S, Marine Lines, 6th November.

FOR SALE, a good BROUGHAM, Australian HORSE, and HARNESS. Price for turn-out Rs. 650. Address S., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, RAMPART ROW, the whole of a spacious GROUND FLOOR and portion of the FIRST FLOOR, from 1st January next. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, TOP FLOOR APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle; lately occupied by the Bishop of Bombay. For all particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, in Bombay, a competent European Assistant (qualified preferred). Apply with testimonials, &c., to Messrs. D. Fernandes and Co., Druggists.

THE Rev. J. F. ROW will deliver a Lecture on "THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST," in the Rooms of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, on FRIDAY, 2nd November, at 8 p.m. All are invited.

E. H. AITKEN, Honorary Secretary.

A VERY handsome selection of CHRISTMAS CARDS, JUST RECEIVED. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	22	0
„ Amontillado	„	26	0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	„	50	0
Green Seal Champagne	„	38	0
Red and Gold label Claret **	„	11	0
„ „ Pontet Canet	„	20	0
„ „ Sauterne	„	14	0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	„	38	8
„ Gautier Frere's	„	27	0

Norway Beer........Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4-2 pst.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AGGREGATE GUARANTEE CAPITAL £3,000,000.

POLICIES issued upon DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.

Claims settled in Bombay promptly by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. TOWERS and SONS, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply

FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

SALE of superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Class Teak Squares.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Australasian* says :—

"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

PURE LITERATURE.

The *Literary Gazette* says :—"It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed, a family paper."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Daily Argus* says :—

"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

LEADING ARTICLES and ESSAYS.

The *British Quarterly Review* says :—"There is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or throughtful character."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Darling Gazette* says :—

"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

NOVELS AND TALES.

The *Saturday Review* says :—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.

The *Queenslander* says :—

"A marvel of sound entertaining literature. . . . For sixpence (publisher's price) the reader has tales, sketches, and leading articles, and a mass of general information that would make a well-sized volume."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Saturday Review* says :—"The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price, of Walch & Sons, Hobart Town; Walch, Burchell & Co., Launceston; and of all Colonial Book-sellers and News-agents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

Colonial Booksellers can obtain an extra supply of the current Parts through Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, Collins Street, Melbourne; George Street, Sydney; and Queen Street, Brisbane.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

ANSELL, FLETCHER & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 9, MEADOW STREET.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS IN BOMBAY.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

ORCHESTRA PLAYS ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENING FROM ½ PAST 6.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Soaps, Violet 128, Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., 96, Strand and Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Herald Rose.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Schooner WANDLE, of 6 Tons; built of Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and now fitted out for the season.

Her Spars, Rigging and Sails (including Racing Sails) are in first-rate order and abundant. She has about 30 cwts. Iron Ballast, Anchor and Cable, with Iron and Chain Moorings.

She is tight, staunch, and strong, sails well, and has won several Cups at the Bombay Yacht Club Regattas.

A trial may be had. For further particulars apply to

Captain BLACKMORE,
12, Rampart Row.

October 18, 1877.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, ACCRINGTON, near MANCHESTER, have taken rooms at the PERMANENT EXHIBITION FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS, 33, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, to exhibit their ELECTRIC STOP MOTION, as applied to Carding Engines, Drawing Frames and Intermediates. The BOOTH-SAWYER RING THROSTLE, made by HOWARD and BULLOUGH, is also being exhibited there.

These Machines are to be seen in full operation on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the above place, and those interested, are invited to see and judge for themselves.

NOTICE.

THE STRENGTH of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, for whose conveyance hence to KURRACHEE TENDERS have been INVITED for the 2nd proximo, is as follows, viz :—

8 European Officers.
18 Native Officers.
670 Non-Commissioned Rank and File.
44 Public Followers.
113 Private Followers.
8 Horses.

Tenders should specify the gross sum for the performance of the duty.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE,
Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, October 23, 1877.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES ASPHALTES (LIMITED).

FRENCH ASPHALTE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in Bombay are prepared to take orders for the supply of ASPHALTE and BITUMEN for the use of Municipalities, and will afford every information as to cost and method of working. For durability and cheapness the material supplied by this Company has been proved to have advantages over any other yet produced.

It has been eminently successful in the making of SKATING RINKS, some of the largest and best in ENGLAND having been laid by this Company.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, August 1877.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, October 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of WILLIAM HENRY HAVELOCK, late of No. 1, Phillimore Gardens, of the Bombay Civil Service, deceased, who died on the first day of November 1876, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the twentieth day of September 1877 to Captain CHARLES DRUMMOND PASSMORE PAYNE, Bombay Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Colaba. Any CREDITORS of, or persons having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the said William Henry Havelock, are required to send in their claims to the said Captain Charles Drummond Passmore Payne at Alibag as such Administrator within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time last aforesaid the said Administrator will hand over the Estate to the Intestate's heirs without regard to any claims of which he shall not then have had notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said William Henry Havelock, deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby forthwith to pay such debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of October 1877.

CHARLES PAYNE.

POSTAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the recent REDUCTION of the RATES of POSTAGE chargeable on inland Parcels and Packets.

2. The present rates are—

	Parcels. (Closed Covers.) Annas.	Packets. (Open Covers.) Annas.
Not exceeding 10 Tolas	..	1
Ditto 40 ditto	8	2
For every additional 40 Tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

3. Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

4. A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for Parcels has now been introduced; but it only applies to Parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4, of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, October 12, 1877.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 103 OF 1873.

LUKMIDAS KHIMJEE, GOVERDHANDAS KHIMJEE, and DHARAMSEY KHIMJEE, Hindu Merchants, carrying on business in Bombay under the Name and Style of LUKMIDAS KHIMJEE, of Guneshwady Street, Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SOONDERJEE GOVINDJEE, Hindu, residing at Nagdevee Street Bombay, Executor of the last Will and Testament of one RUTTONBAI, deceased, the widow of one HEMRAJ DHARSEY, a Hindu Merchant, deceased, lately of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit bearing date the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. NOTICE is hereby given, that any person claiming Debts and Liabilities affecting the ESTATE of the late RUTTONBAI, widow of HEMRAJ DHARSEY, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, the Testatrix in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in or about the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof, they will be precluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 12th day of October 1877.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

Messrs. JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions. Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 1st Nov. 1877.

Dull accounts from Home, and extreme quietness here, are still the leading commercial features, and to all present appearance are likely to continue so until after the Dewali holidays.

Consols yesterday dropped from 96½ to 96¼, which seems difficult to account for except as a reaction after the previous rapid rise, especially as French Rentes remain at 106¾. A withdrawal of £125,000 from the Bank of England for Egypt is certainly advised, but this is not of sufficient importance to cause dearer money; on the contrary, we look for the weekly return tomorrow morning, showing a further increase in strength.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London shows a decline of ⅛ in Fours and Fours-and-a-half since Saturday, but Fives-and-a-half are unaltered.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered, and arrival quotations for Wheat are, as last given, but for Seeds Reuter's previous prices appear to have been most incorrect, and they now give the following as revised rates:—

Calcutta Linseed to arrive	54s. 6d.	per quarter.
Do. ex Warehouse	56s.	,,
Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive	60s. 6d.	,,
Do. ex Warehouse	61s.	,,
Bombay Linseed do.	58s.	,,
Do. Rapeseed do.	59s.	,,

Even these prices, however, do not correspond with private telegrams, which generally report the market dull and declining at lower values.

The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers and an advance of 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter, other things being unchanged.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet, and Cotton in Liverpool flat, the day's sales being only estimated at 8,000 bales and spot quotations showing a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and Omrawuttee. Futures in New York yesterday were also 1-16 cent. lower—January shipment being quoted at 11 cents against 11⅛ cents per lb. for ready Mid. Uplands—the result probably of the comparatively full receipts at the ports, and there can be no doubt that a spell of depression has come over the market. Unless, however, there is something in the background, of which we are not aware on this side, the position cannot admit of any important decline.

The Receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts	28,000	28,000	34,000
Five days' do.	120,000	132,000	121,000
Total since 1st Sept.	676,000	942,000	859,000

The following extract from the Liverpool *Daily Post* gives the latest telegraphic advices to hand in Liverpool up to the time of the departure of the mail, respecting the American Crop:—

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROPS.

[BY CABLE.]

New York, 10th Oct., Wednesday

The reports of the leading Southern Cotton Exchanges on the condition of the Cotton crop in the various States have been received to-day. They all report a much worse condition than last year.

Savannah and Florida say rather worse than last year. Norfolk 30 per cent. worse; Charleston 13 per cent. worse; New Orleans 10 to 25 per cent. worse; Glaveston 25 per cent. worse. The average for the whole South is estimated at 12 per cent. worse than last year.

Tropical storms have injured the crops everywhere.

Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 54⅝d. per oz., which we had by private telegrams yesterday, and we now hear that 55d. is the quotation.

Sterling Exchange to-day, owing to the report of the further rise in Silver, has shown increased firmness to-day, and rates may be quoted 1 16d. higher all round. At the higher level there seems to be no disposition on the part of private sellers to do business, and as was the case yesterday, we have not heard of a single transaction of any moment. Closing rates on London are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9½d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9¾d.	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9⅞d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 11-16d.	,,

On Calcutta no business is reported, and we still quote demand drafts at 3 16 to ¼ premium, 60 days sight at 1 per cent. discount.

Government Paper remains quite stagnant, but nominally rates are unaltered, say:—Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The Share Market is dull with next to nothing doing, and the only change of any kind in our quotations is a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Dhurrumsey and Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving shares.

Cotton is decidedly quieter owing to the duller advices from Liverpool, and a partial decline of Re. 1 per candy may be quoted both in old and new Cotton, but with the exception of some small purchases by the local mills, no transactions are reported. Linseed is steady at Rs. 6 9 per cwt. for ready, and Rs. 6 4 for May delivery. Rapeseed is nominal at Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

Freights are unaltered in every respect. For Liverpool *via* Canal, the current quotation is £1-7-6 to £1-10 per ton, and January loading is offered at £1-15 without finding takers. By sail there is still no enquiry.

Piece Goods are at a standstill for the time being, and buyers only operate to cover their more pressing wants. Prices, if anything, are the turn lower.

Coals show no change, sellers to arrive being still out of the market, while on the bunder holders find it difficult to reduce their stocks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque Norwood, 875 tons, Captain J. Harris will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvee, with four hundred and ninety-eight deck passengers.

The ship East Lothian, 1,388 tons, Captain A. Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, (October 6th), with Mr. McKeen, and thirteen deck passengers, and a cargo of 11 449 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Chatanooga, 527 tons, Captain G. Freeman, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from New-york (June 28th), with a cargo of 15,715 cases kerosine oil, 75 cases tobacco, 50 barrels plaster, 2 cases sample of slates, 100 cases slates, 42 cases piece goods, 1 case sewing machine, 400 cases sarsaparilla, and one case cards. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Major Karslake, Major Franklyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Thomson, Mr. W S. Forman, Mr. and Mrs. Goolam Nabee, and Mr. C. Jamsetjee. For Bushire—Dr. D. R. Ross. For Muscat.—Commr F. R. Dickens. For Bagdad.—Mr. A. Gabriel. Seventeen deck passengers.

The barque Romeo, 640 tons, Captain D. Clarke, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from London (July 10th), with a cargo of 11 cases playing cards, 16 cases butter, 2 cases confectionery, 1 case medicine, 2 cases piece goods, 5 cases earthenware, 12,101 bars and 2,376 bundles iron, 25 bottles quicksilver, 100 tons iron, 295 barrels tar and pitch, 200 cases bricks 1,400 casks cement, 30 cases varnish, 52 cases slates, 100 drums oil, 110 packages glassware, 232 barrels beer, 546 packages merchandise, and 250 barrels alum. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gladstone, Willy and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Chatanooga	Freeman	Newyork, June 28.
	Romeo	Clarke	London, July 10.
Nov. 1	Calcutta (s)	Russell	Mandvee, Oct 29.
	East Lothian	Hamilton	Mauritius, Oct 6.
	I. G. S. Dalhousie	Elton	Aden, Oct 22.
	Akola (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, Oct 29.
	Surat (s)	Burne	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Umballa (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Arabia (s)	Serra	Genoa.
	Glenburn	Hartnell	Calcutta.

The barque Norwood, Harris, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
27	Historian (s)	Wallace	Liverpool, Sept 20.
	Robina (s)	Jones	Colombo, Oct 19.
	Burmese (s)	Luck	Yokohama, Sept 2.
	Cardiganshire	Ager	Liverpool, June 28.
	St. Magnus	Rogers	London, July 9.
	Futtel Barree	Nacoda	Jedda, Aug. 19.
28	Queen Victoria (s)	Sangster	Madras, Oct 24.
	Robert Kerr	Fleming	Moulmein, Oct 10.
	Sophia Joakim	Emmett	Singapore, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27—Ship Loch Katrine.
Oct. 28—Ships Jura, Conflict and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, from Liverpool.
17 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from London.
17 Scio, ss, Seaborne, Cardiff.
17 Breadelbane, ship, Cowley, from Cardiff.
18 Leon, ss, Olano, from Manilla.
18 Queen Anne, ss, Reid, from Calcutta.
18 Achille, ss, Forti, from Trieste.
18 Amaryllis ss, Blagburn, from Newcastle.
19 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from London.
20 J C Stevenson, ss, Purvis, from Calcutta.
20 Lombardy, ss, Hall, from Shanghai.
21 Peiho, ss, Lecointre, from Marseilles.
20 Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbera.
22 China, ss, Elderton, from Bombay.
22 Sindh, ss, Milzan, from Shanghai.
23 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
23 Vestal, H M S, Selby, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17 Victoria, ss, Mendezona, to Manilla.
18 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Bombay.
18 Leon, ss, Olano, to Liverpool.
18 Queen Anne, ss, Reid, to London.
19 Achille, ss, Forti to Bombay.
19 Merkara, ss Ballantine to Calcutta.
20 J C Stevenson, ss Purvis, to Dundee.
20 Lombardy, ss, Hall, to London.
21 Peiho, ss, Lecointre, to Shanghai.
22 China, ss, Elderton, to Venice.
22 Dalhousie I G S, Elton, to Bombay.
22 Yarra, ss, Clark, to Colombo.
23 Scio, ss, Seaborne, to Bushire.
23 Sindh, ss, Milzan, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Albula, ship, Passmore, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell from Perim.
Diamond, H M S, Bosanquet, from Berbara.
Breadelbane, ship, Cowley, from Cardiff.
Amaryllis, ss, Blagburn, from Newcastle.
Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbara.
Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Vestal, H M S, Selby, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 1.

From Liverpool.

Zerbino s—307 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed; 200 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares; 1 hogshead and 75 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From London.

City of Poona s—60 cases champagne, Ewart Latham and Co; 4,000 bundles nail rod iron, L Naraen and Co; 17 cases oilmanstore, 3 cases cheese, and 3 cases bacon, Jehangeerjee Rustomjee Balliwalla; 26 cases oilmanstore, 3 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Hormusjee Manuckjee; 85 cases windowglass, Hassumally Lallmeya; 9 cases envelops and 27 bales printing papers, Abdoolally Abdoolrehim and Co.

Deccan s—27 cases sherry, 10 cases port, 10 cases sparkling saummer, 10 cases old tom, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 845 casks asphalte and 10 casks bitumen, Benn, Ashley and Co; 500 foggots steel, Khimjee Jewa.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—110 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 111 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

From Trieste.

Achille s—20 cases beer and 15 packages chairs, D Mondolfo and Co; 130 cases foolscap paper, Knoop and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 1.

For Liverpool.

Deccan s—50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 30 bales wool Dewjee Govindjee; 75 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Castalia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts wheat, Hurrydass Gangjee; 399 cwts wheat, Bhimjee Canjee.
Zerbino s—390 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

For Glasgow.

Castalia s—4,000¾ cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

For London.

Madras s—2 cases fishmaws, and 4 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee; 14 bales hides, Vereebhoy Vully; 28 bales hides, Purdhan Walljee; 800 cwts wheat, Hurrydass Gangjee.
Khiva s—11 cases fishmaws and 13 bales hides, Allarakhia Sazun; 18 cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehmon Khanmamed.

For Venice.

Deccan s—202 bales cotton, C Dady and Co; 200 bales cottan, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

For Trieste.

Deccan s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·904
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	·657
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of wind	NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, F.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	227.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 27.

Bowles, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, from Tonghoo.

October 28.

Owen, Lieut, Bengal R A, on duty, from Allahabad.

October 30.

Wardon, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from sick leave, from Poona.

October 31.

Wright, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave.

November 1.

Heyland, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty from Baroda.
Woolrige, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Malabar.
Oxley, Capt, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.
Prior, Lieut, Bengal 81st Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—October 31.

Bromhead, Capt, Bengal 40th Regt N I to rejoin, to Gorakhpur,
Walte, Sub Inspector, Bombay Army Educational, on duty, to Baroda.

November 1.

Garden, Surg Major, Bengal I M D, on medical certificate, to England.
Pryce, Capt, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Karslake, Capt, ——83rd Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hallan, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Foot, from leave to Poona.
Hayland, Lieut, Bombay R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Ross, Surg, Bombay M D, on duty, to Bushire.
Stevens, Sub Lieut, Madras 34th Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 1.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in December next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain F H Blanshard, Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 15th Regiment N I.

The following appointments are made:—

Major F I S Adam, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major Sexton, who vacates on the 1st November next.

Captain and Local Major W B Colvin, 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major Adam.

Captain W Ship, of the G I P R Volunteer Corps, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure.

The furlough to Europe for eighteen months granted to Major H B Swan, of the G I P R Volunteer Corps, has effect from the 15th October, and not the 1st August last.

Surgeon-Major A Garden, Superintendent General of Vaccination Punjaub, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following General Order by the Government of Madras, dated 23rd October, is republished:—The services of Sub-Lieutenant S J M Jopp, Her Majesty's 48th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, are transferred to the Government of Bombay. The services of Sub Lieutenant S J M Jopp are placed at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is made:—Serjeant R Y Abbott to be Acting Sub Conductor from the 16th October, vice Williams, proceeded on furlough.

The furlough to Europe for one year and twenty days granted by 22nd August, to Major C Swinhoe, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is to have effect from date of departure in December next instead of November.

Surgeon K R Kirtikar is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 25th instant, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

Marine Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Walter Lang a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr R E Bickerdike, resigned.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev A W Baynham, M A, Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, has passed an Examination in the Hindustani language according to the lower standard.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Azam Daji Ballal Paranjpe, Acting Head Kárkum of Nándgaon, in the District of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Nasik.

Mr R V Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, is allowed an extension from 1st to 15th February 1878, of the leave of absence granted to him.

Revenue Department.

Mr H C Davidson Assistant Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is promoted from the Fourth to the Third Grade of Assistant Superintendent with effect from 27th July 1877.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr J K Spence, Acting First Assistant Collector, Belgaum, to be Acting First Assistant Collector Tanna.

Mr W S Forman to act as First Class Deputy Collector, Shikarpur.

Mr C E Frost, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Tanna, to be Acting Second Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr J B Alcock, C S, passed his examination in the Marathi language on the 19th instant.

With reference to the Government Notification, dated 5th September last, Mr J Adams, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is granted an extension of 27 days' privilege leave on medical certificate.

Mr Nilkant Anant Joshi, Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium, having produced a medical certificate, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-one days from 7th November next.

The services of Mr W A East and A W Crawley-Boevey, C S, which under Government Notifications dated 22nd and 23rd instant were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on famine duty in Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr W A East to be First Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey to act as First Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, till further orders.

Mr J R Middleton, Second Assistant Collector, on return from furlough, is appointed to the Belgaum District.

Mr W H Horsely, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Kaladgi, to revert to Assistant Collector.

General Department.

Mr C Gonne, Secretary to Government in the Political, Educational, and Judicial Departments, is allowed privilege leave for two months and three days from the 26th November.

Surgeon J B Eaton was appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon, European General Hospital, Bombay, from 27th July, after office hours, during the absence of Surgeon Arnott on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Apothecary Rama Sakharam was appointed to perform the civil medical duties at Gogo from the 18th September, before office hours, during the absence of Apothecary Conway on sick leave, or until further orders.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 27.)

The services of Mr B G Geidt, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Rev J H Taylor, B A, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Chaplain of Rangoon Town.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr J L Huddleston, Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department, to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. Mr Huddleston is posted to the Central Provinces.

Surgeon D R Ross, Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Bushire, vice Surgeon J C Lucas.

Mr C Daukes, B C S, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.

Military Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, W H Adley, to have permanent rank from the 22nd June 1877, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J P Walker, MD, retired.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut M J Meade, 89th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieut-Colonel G A Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 21st October 1877.

Lieut C M Keighley, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant, Commissary General, 2nd class, from 27th September, vice Lieut C S Hogge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, resigned.

Captain A R Badcock, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Captain C E Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class (on furlough), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Captain R J H Wyllie, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

Colonel J S Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

Lieut-Colonel J V Hunt, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon J J Meyrick, R A, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Veterinary Surgeon W Boyd.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut R R N Sturt, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for two years. Conductor Joshua P Hill, Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, medical certificate, for two years.

The services of the undermentioned officer have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, for special duty:—Lieut-Col G W Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry.

The services of Surgeon W A C Roe, officiating Junior Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Public Works Department.

Mr H H Gahan, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central System of State Railways.

The grant by the Government of Bombay of two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate and of subsidiary leave to Mr C L Ricketts, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment, is confirmed.

Mr F B Godfrey, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H Parker, Executive Engineer, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways, and posted to the Western Rajpootana State Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer 3rd grade.

Mr W H Brand, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Deputy Examiner of Accounts Dhond and Manmad Railway.

Mr W N Shilstone, Accountant 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, P W Department, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

The grant by the Government of Bombay of one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Mr H D Pearsall, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Bengal P W Department, Irrigation Branch, is confirmed.

Mr F Barnes, Deputy Examiner, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, from the date on which Mr Hopkins made over charge of the office, to the date of assumption of the charge by Major Westmorland.

Mr A W D'Souza, Register of the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr A B Mariano is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

Mr A Izat, Executive Engineer 1st grade, is promoted temporarily to the rank of Superintending Engineer 3rd grade, whilst holding the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief of the Dhond and Manmad Railway.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of Articles 1078 to 1080 and 1082 to 1084 of the Pay Code for India, Vol. I, are generally applicable to a British officer (on British pay), landed under proper authority at any intermediate place while on passage to or from India, who shall receive the following rate of personal allowance for every night he may be obliged to remain on shore:—

For general officers	20 shillings.
,, field officers	15 ,,
,, other officers	10 ,,

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW INDIAN MARINE.

Simla 26th October 1877.

In continuation of Marine G G O No 15, dated the 6th July 1877, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the dual duties connected with the Marine and the Port of Calcutta, hitherto performed by the Master Attendant, shall for the future be separated, the administration of the Marine Service and the Dockyard being entrusted to a Superintendent of Marine, and the local port and other mercantile duties, to a Port Office. The appointment of Master Attendant is therefore abolished, and the emoluments attached to the appointment will be drawn by the Superintendent of Marine.

Appointments and Promotions.

With reference to G G O No 29 of 1877, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Commander G T Robinson, late Indian Navy, Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, to be Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta.

Mr W Guthrie, Commander, Indian Government Steamer May Frere, to be Commander of the Indian Government Steamer Enterprize, vice Mr C King, appointed Port Officer, Akyab.

Mr E H Fenn, 1st Officer, Indian Government Steamer Enterprize, to be Acting Commander of the Indian Government Steamer May Frere, vice Mr Guthrie

Mr M Bean, 1st Officer, Indian Government Steamer Dalhousie, to be Acting Commander of the Indian Government Steamer Coladyne, vice Mr J Niderhaim, discharged.

Mr J Robertson, 2nd Officer, Indian Government Steamer Quangtung, to be Acting 1st Officer of the Indian Government Steamer Dalhousie, vice Mr Bean.

Mr E C J Tate, Mate, Indian Government Steamer Teesta, to be Acting Commander, vice Mr F R Williamson, pensioned.

Mr J G Strong, Mate in charge, Indian Government Troop-flat Gogra, to be Mate in charge the Indian Government Yacht Sonamukhi, vice Mr M G D Nash, promoted.

Mr W E Jackson, Mate Indian Government Steamer Jaboona, to be Mate in charge of the Indian Government Troop-fla Gogra, vice Mr Strong.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 12.)

Admiralty, 9th October, 1877.

Chief-Engineer F W Brown has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st instant.

Lieut H Olive, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been permitted to retire upon half-pay.

Captain H J Raby, C B, V C, has been placed on the Retired List.

Staff Commander S Winnecott, who was placed on the Retired List from the 2nd instant, has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from that date.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 12.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 12th October, 1877.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Major T W Sneyd to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H H Steward, placed on half-pay.

Brevet Major W A Battine, from Supernumerary Captain 10th Hussars, to be Major, vice T. W. Sneyd.

5th Dragoon Guards, Paymaster and Honorary Major G W Vesey resigns his Commission.

6th Dragoon Guards, Major J Goldie, from the 16th Lancers, to be Major, vice G Salis-Schwabe, who exchanges.

Lieut J F U Gaskell to be Captain, vice C H J G L G Williamson, retired.

Quartermaster-Serjeant J W Tomlinson to be Quartermaster, vice G Griffith, retired on half-pay.

2nd Dragoons, Lieut G Arbuthnot retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy.

3rd Hussars, Lieut C J Robarts, from the 11th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice A F Peyton, who exchanges.

8th Hussars, Lieut G A de Visme to be Captain, vice J W Chaplin, V C, promoted.

10th Hussars, The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut E Hartopp, dated 23rd June, 1875, which was notified in the Gazette of 6th July, 1875, has been cancelled. Lieut E Hartopp retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Lieut H T Allsopp, from the Worcester Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut E M L Inman, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

11th Hussars, Lieut A F Peyton, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Lieut, vice C J Robarts, who exchanges.

16th Lancers, Major G Salis-Schwabe, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Major, vice J Goldie, who exchanges.

18th Hussars, Lieut H R Alston, from the 2nd Lanark Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut G W Frisby, resigned.

21st Hussars, Lieut A C Newland, from the 28th Foot, to be Lieut, vice W Inverarity, who exchanges.

Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C N Sturt to be Major, vice Brevet Col. G W A Higginson, C. B, promoted. Lieut and Captain the Hon. G P H Villiers to be Captain and Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel C N Sturt.

Coldstream Guards, Major and Brevet Colonel A J Lyon-Fremantle to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel the Hon P R B Fielding, C.B., retired on half-pay. Captain and Lieut-Col and Brevet Colonel G R FitzRoy to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel A J Lyon-Fremantle. Lieut and Captain the Hon E H T Digby to be Captain and Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel G R FitzRoy.

Scots Guards, Major and Brevet Colonel R Gipps to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W F Lord Abinger, C B, retired on half-pay. Captain and Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel R H White to be Major, vice Brevet Col R Gipps. Lieut and Captain H E B Drummond-Moray to be Captain and Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel R H White.

3rd Foot, Lieut R S H Moody to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A C Jackson, appointed District Adjutant of Natal.

4th Foot, Lieut D T Costelloe, from the 104th Foot, to be Lieut, vice P T Chute, who exchanges.

7th Foot, Lieut H D M Minchin has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

11th Foot, Lieut M C Curry to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut H P Smith, promoted.

13th Foot, Lieut J F Bailey to be Captain, vice J G Westaway, deceased.

14th Foot, Captain W Mills retires on temporary half-pay.

15th Foot, Lieut D C W Harrison has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut T N Bagnall to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut F S Allen, promoted. Lieut C F Grantham to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut W C J Lacy, promoted.

17th Foot, Lieut H E Passy has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

22nd Foot, Lieut J P W Spankie has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

28th Foot, Lieut W. Inverarity, from the 21st Hussars, to be Lieut. vice A. C Newland, who exchanges.

37th Foot, Captain T. D. W. Dunn, from the 62nd Foot, to be Captain, vice T. E. Verner, who exchanges.

60th Foot, Lieut E. J S. Wortley, to be Second Lieut. in succession to Sub-Lieut. E. J. L. Berkeley, resigned.

62nd Foot, Lieut. V. Knox to be Captain, vice G. S. Fraser, retired. Captain T. E. Verner, from the 37th Foot, to be Captain, vice T. D. W. Dunn, who exchanges.

66th Foot, Lieut. R. T. Chute, to be Second Lieut. in succession to Lieut. W. H. McMath, promoted.

67th Foot, Major C. B. Knowles to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel F. W. Jebb, placed on half-pay. Captain G. M. Cardew, to be Major, vice C. B. Knowles. Paymaster and Hon. Captain G. W. Smith, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain A. S. G. Jauncey, transferred to the 12th Lancers.

71st Foot, Captain A C Addison, from half-pay, late 20th Foot, to be Captain, vice H. Bacon, retired on half-pay.

73rd Foot, Lieut E M Willshire to be Second Lieut, in succession to Sub-Lieut H E Porter, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

75th Foot, Captain D Townley, from half-pay, late 58th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. W. Harrison, retired on temporary half-pay.

78th Foot, Lieut S B Jameson to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut E M Alexander, promoted.

100th Foot, Sergeant-Major John McCann to be Quartermaster, vice W Smith, retired on half-pay.

102nd Foot, Lieut W J K Dobbin to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut C R Kerr, promoted.

104th Foot, Lieut P T Chute, from the 4th Foot, to be Lieut, vice D T Costelloe, who exchanges.

106th Foot, Major E L Robertson to be Lieut-Colonel, vice R R Gillespie, retired on half-pay.

Captain J. W. Garlick to be Major, vice E. L. Robertson.

107th Foot, Lieut. A. P. Crawley to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut., F. W. Robertson, promoted.

Rifle Brigade, Captain and Brevet Major B. H. Westby retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieut., Robert F. Devereux to be Captain, Vice G. D. La Touche, retired. Lieut. J. Wilkin to be Captain, vice C. O'Callaghan, retired. Sub-Lieut. A. A. W. B. Bright-Smith, from the Supernumerary List, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. F. Devereux. Sub-Lieut. V. Frisby, from the Supernumerary List, to be Sub-Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. Wilkin.

Staff, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. C. Lyons, half-pay, late Brigade Depot, from Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in Ireland, to be Deputy Quarter-master-General in Ireland, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. H. Crealock, C. B., half-pay, late Particular Service, promoted to Major-General.

Major and Brevet Col. St. G. M. Nugent, half-pay, Unattached, to be Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General Malta, vice Major and Brevet Colonel G. N. Boldero, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, whose period of service on the Staff has expired.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col. B. C. Wilkinson, from half-pay, late 16th Lancers, to be Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry in Great Britain, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. T. G. A. Oakes, C.B., promoted Major-General.

Surgeon-Major J W Jones retires upon temporary half-pay.

Surgeon S B Gamble, M.D., half-pay, resigns his Commission.

Major and Brevet Col G. N Boldero, from half-pay, late Depot Battalion, Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Malta, to be Lieut-Colonel.

Lieut C F W Moir, from the 57th Foot, to be Captain.

Captain and Brevet Major R G S Mason, half-pay, late 8th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, retires on full-pay.

BREVET.

Major C Milligan, half-pay, late 39th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut Col on retiring from the Service.

Paymaster and Hony Major J Murphy, half-pay, late late 10th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Captain and Brevet Major R G S Mason half pay, late 8th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel upon retiring on full-pay.

Captain D Townley, 75th Foot, to be Major.

Captain R Woolcombe, retired, Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels: W P Collingwood, 21st Foot. H G Delafosse, CB, 101st Foot. A W Warren, CB, Rifle Brigade. W J D Reeres, 20th Foot. G Carden, 5th Foot.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals:—Brevet Colonels O J McLeod Farrington, Bengal Staff Corps. T T Leigh, Bengal Staff Corps. G Swiney, Bengal Staff Corps. C G H Coote, Madras Staff Corps. J F Lester, Bombay Staff Corps. T S Warden, Bombay Staff Corps. J C Millar, Bengal Staff Corps. G E Thomas, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Colonels:—

Lieut-Colonels W H Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps. R E Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps.

A D Vanrenen, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Surgeon-General, Deputy Surgeon-General J P Walker, M D, Bengal Establishment.

Memoranda.

Major Charles Milligan, half-pay, late 39th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

1st Dragoons, Mitchell-Innes.
4th Hussars, C W Peters.
7th Hussars, The Hon R T Lawley.
9th Lancers, C J R Hearsey.
13th Hussars, H J Blagrove.
1st Foot, E. Lindesay.
3rd Foot, E P Ventris. H H Ozzard, B F Holme.
6th Foot, W C Faithfull, O E Pollock.
7th Foot, G. C. Herbert.
8th Foot, F Hawkins, C C Chevenix-Trench.
12th Foot, W. St John Richardson.
14th Foot, J G Ramsay.
15th Foot, J R Sandwith. F H. Reynard.
18th Foot, C E Le Quesne. H W Hughes. A Park. A P Williamson.
22nd Foot, G S Goldsmid.
25th Foot, J E Nixon. L J E Bradshaw.
36th Foot, J R Rainsford.
40th Foot, F H Probyn. E K E Spence. H E Grimes.
44th Foot, F. M. Barclay.
45th Foot, N. L. Pearse.
47th Foot, H. G. Leonard.
51st Foot, H. A. W. Johnson.
C. E. W. Macdonald. A. G. B. Ternan. E. Preston. C. C. St. Edmonds Lucas.
54th Foot, F. A. Harris. H. B. Lynch.
60th Foot, G. S. Baynes.
62nd Foot, G. G. Brittan. H. T. De C. Hobbs.
63rd Foot, E. C. Rothney. C. T. Reay. C. G. F. Fagan.
65th Foot, H. C. T. Littledale. W. A. Tebbitt.
70th Foot, H. W. Pearse. R. B. Shawe. J. F. M. Campbell.
73rd Foot, J A Bull. A C F Vincent. F A Blyth. H A Ravenshaw.
76th Foot, R C Coode.
79th Foot, K S Baynes.
81st Foot, P Palmes.
85th Foot, A F A Lyle. H Godfray.
97th Foot, R H Eccles.
107th, Foot, T T S Carlyon.
109th Foot, A L Barrett. F H R Drummond. A E C Kaye.
Rifle Brigade, A R Pemberton.

CALENDAR FOR NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon......... 5th, 1h. 39·1m. P.M.
First Quarter ...13th, 4h. 35·7m. A.M.
Full Moon ......21st, 3h. 10·5m. A.M.
Last Quarter ...28th, 2h. 56·6m. A.M.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri.	2	......	6 2	5 25	8 33 m 9 22 a	2 23 m 3 1 a
Sat.	3	......	6 3	5 24	9 20 m 10 11 a	3 21 m 3 43 a
Sun.	4	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity	6 3	5 24	10 1 m 10 55 a	4 10 m 4 21 a
Mon.	5	......	6 4	5 24	10 40 m 11 38 a	4 55 m 5 0 a
Tues.	6	......	6 4	5 23	11 19 m ...	5 38 m 5 38 a
Wed.	7	......	6 5	5 23	0 19 m 11 57 a	6 18 m 6 18 a
Th.	8	......	6 5	5 22	1 1 m 0 36 a	6 58 m 6 58 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

FIRE.

Messrs. THACKER & Co. regret to say that, in consequence of the DESTRUCTION of their PREMISES and the greater part of their STOCK by FIRE, they are unable to give IMMEDIATE ATTENTION to LETTERS and ORDERS, and request the kind indulgence of their Customers.

THACKER & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 1, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

GOLDSMID—HARRISON—October 31st, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Dr. Maule, assisted by the Rev A. G. Lewis, Frederic Lestock, third son of the late H. F. Goldsmid, Esq., H. E. I. C. S., to Emma Blanche, youngest daughter of S. J. Harrison, Esq., of Bombay.

DEATHS.

BRAND—October 31st, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, Frances Irene Pyne, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Brand, Bengal D. P. W., aged 19 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAYER—October 17th, at Bunnoo, the wife of the Revd. T. J. L. Mayer, C. M. S., of a daughter.

SWAINE—October 26th, at Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Surgeon F. R. Swaine, M.B., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

O'GRADY—SAUNDERS—October 29th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Drury, Captain R. W. O'Grady, Royal Artillery, to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late Paterson Saunders, Esq.

SAVAILLE—FITZGERALD—October 27th, at Calcutta, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, John Savaille to Isabella FitzGerald, daughter of the late Joseph FitzGerald.

DEATHS.

MELVILLE—October 28th, at Cossipore, George Melville, of Dundee, aged 23 years.

RYPER—October 18th, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Mr. W. J. Ryper, aged 39 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1877.

Our anticipation was correct that the Turks would be unable to defend the position of Koprikoi or Hassan Kaleh—for the two places are close together, and the position, at the junction of the Kars and Bayazid roads, may be called indifferently by either name. It seems that they had the prudence not to await the Russian advance, but evacuated Hassan Kaleh and fell back to the Deveh Boynon ridge, just outside Erzeroum, which General Williams fortified in 1855 for the protection of the city, and which is now, no doubt, a formidable position for the enemy to attack. Ahmed Mukhtar, however, seems to have so few troops left, and the Russians are pursuing him with such relentless vigour that they may be able to take the place by a *coup de main*, without undertaking a regular siege, which would be a hazardous operation to begin at this season of the year with Kars still holding out. The Russians have many friends in Erzeroum, and their victory would be welcome to perhaps the majority of the population. The whole strength of their forces in Armenia at the beginning of last month, including the troops at Ardahan, and General Tergukassoff's column, was 84 battalions of Infantry, 24 batteries of Field Artillery, one battery of mountain guns, and 18 regiments of Cavalry. This army should be strong enough to take both Kars and Erzeroum, if, as we suppose, the Turkish active army has been practically annihilated. The opening of negotiations for the surrender of Kars is explained by statements that the Turks were making desperate efforts to revictual the fortress a few days before the decisive defeat of Ahmed Mukhtar. Evidently, the garrison are short of provisions.

Sir Richard Temple seems, in the speech he made at Dharwar last week, to have given the educated natives of that district some wholesome advice, which we hope they will take to heart. The address presented to His Excellency was of the usual pattern, and contained a repetition, in good English of course, of the familiar statements which are put forth as great truths by the Native Press week after week, and the general effect of which is to suggest that India has been reduced by foreign rule to a state of utter decay. We need not say that the framers of the address were most careful to express their admiration of the "noble exertions and sacrifices made by the British Government to save "the lives of the people of this country," but it is impossible to put faith in the sincerity of their protestations when, at the same time, that Government is indirectly reproached with letting the home industries of India be destroyed by foreign competition, with allowing the soil to deteriorate in productiveness for want of works of irrigation, and with increasing taxation till "the vast populations of this country are in "such poor circumstances that a single year's "failure of the crops utterly pauperises them, "throws the burden of their maintenance on "the State, and leads to fearful mortality." Our readers will be amused to see that, amongst the radical remedies which the men of Dharwar prescribe for this grievous disease of the body politic, is included a serious application for—"last, but not least, well devised measures for "checking a growth of population which out-"strips the means of subsistence, and for "restraining the improvidence of the people "in general in this respect." What poll-parrots nearly all these educated natives are. Have the framers of the Dharwar address realized to themselves the meaning of the phrase they so glibly repeat, about population outgrowing the means of subsistence, or were they only anxious to astonish Sir Richard Temple with a specimen of their skill in echoing the catchwords of the most modern school of free thought? It is charitable to suppose that they did not quite know what they were talking about, and that they do not wish the Government to have the *Fruits of Philosophy* translated for the use of Indian schools, or to put in force the recommendation of a distinguished member of the Bombay Civil Service, who is said to be a warm advocate for the introduction of a well-regulated system of infanticide to put an end to the excessive growth of the population of India.

Sir Richard Temple is a dangerous man to pelt with platitudes; for he can not only return these with interest when he likes, but, having at his fingers' ends all the facts and figures which the industry of several generations of officials has collected regarding the past and present state of India, he finds it a very easy matter to demolish theories which have no substantial foundation. The men of Dharwar found this out to their cost. His Excellency began his reply to their address by congratulating them on their perfect command of the English language, and then gently intimated to them that in their remarks about the failure of one year's crops pauperising the great mass of the people of the country they had been talking nonsense. The official figures bear out Sir Richard Temple's statement that the maximum number of people receiving relief of one kind or another in this Presidency during the worst period of the Famine did not exceed 10 or 12 per cent. of the total population. We believe the numbers never rose above 600,000, which is just 10 per cent. At the same time, this bare statement gives no measure of the actual area and intensity of the distress, for only people in a state of actual destitution came to the Government for help. We cannot doubt that the effects of the Famine have been more general than might be inferred from the official statements, for district officers in all parts of the distressed districts tell the same tale of deserted and ruined villages; and, if the suffering had been limited to a fraction of the population who received adequate relief from the State, and if the remainder of the population had been well enough off to maintain themselves throughout a year of Famine, how did it happen that these villages were forsaken? The Governor did not touch the delicate question of the mortality from Famine in Bombay. We wish he had done so, because it is right the public should understand what are the real causes of the excessive mortality which has no doubt followed in the wake of the Famine. The Native Press persistently attributes this mortality to the "cruel" insufficiency of the relief rations, and His Excellency might have pointed out that this accusation is evidently unfounded unless it can be shown that there have been numerous deaths in relief camps through want of sufficient food, and that the deaths of people who would not apply in time for relief cannot logically be set down as the effect of rations they never asked for. The simple fact that, when the distress began, thousands of women and children were at once abandoned by the men of their families and left to shift for themselves, will account for a good deal of the mortality that has occurred. With regard to famine relief works, Sir Richard Temple preached sound doctrine in extolling railways as superior to irrigation works. Reservoirs and canals can only do good within certain limited areas; and, where they are not fed by rivers flowing from mountains on which there is perpetual snow, they are apt to fail in those very seasons in which they are required to make good the deficiency of the natural rainfall. Experience has shown, on the other hand, that it is impossible to exaggerate the value to India of railways which can convey at any time the surplus crops of one part of the country to any other in which there is a dearth. Notwithstanding all that is said about the supposed deterioration of the soil of India, we have had abundant evidence that even in years of Famine the country produces plenty of food for a much larger population than it has now to support; and good communications alone are needed to prevent the people from dying of starvation because there is no grain for them to buy. Sir Richard Temple, however, of course admits that works of irrigation in their proper place may do much good; and Bombay will get some compensation for the Famine in the canals and large lakes that have been constructed in the Deccan, as well as in the Dhond and Munmar Railway. The Governor, however, told the men of Dharwar that, if they desired the improvement of the country, they must set to work themselves, restore to the soil the trees of which it has been robbed, take waste lands into cultivation, and turn their education to account in trying experiments in the cultivation of new crops. As to emigration, which they had said had many attractions for them, he politely hinted that, if they wished to emigrate, Government would not put any impediment in their way.

With a courage that is rare in Anglo-Indian administrators, Sir Richard Temple mercilessly exposed the fallacy of his Dharwar friends' claim for protection to Indian industries. Of course, the educated natives who wrote the address know nothing of the real sentiments and wishes of the bulk of the native population, who would certainly not vote for paying a higher price for their own clothing in order that they might enjoy the patriotic satisfaction of putting money into the purses of Bombay millowners. But the best part of Sir Richard's reply was his little lecture on the theory of population. Taking for his text the Biblical precept delivered to our first parents, he declared it to be his opinion that, "if the population of a country grows, it is "a blessing and not a curse," and he exhorted his hearers to go and multiply, without fearing that they should over-populate a country which is still, as he proved to them by irrefragable figures, far too thinly inhabited. We are glad that Sir Richard has spoken out so plainly on this delicate subject. Chaste abstinence is no doubt a virtue, but the imposition of artificial and immoral restraints on the natural growth of the population of any country can but sap the manhood of the people and bring about a state of national degeneracy. Any struggle for existence, however desperate, must be better than the state of comfortable and brutal selfishness to which Mr. Bradlaugh would have all the world aspire.

It must be exceedingly gratifying to the promoters of the Volunteer movement that the movement has been so completely successful. Each evening one or two companies drill in the Fort, and display the greatest interest in their work; and nothing is more common now of an evening than to see the Volunteers at practice on the Esplanade near the Bandstand. The other day there was a cricket match on the Gymkhana ground between two companies, and, putting out of the question the cricket they displayed, the event was an excellent sign of the spirit of good fellowship which is now spreading throughout the whole corps. The officers are to be congratulated on this result, because there is no doubt they are working hard and displaying that tact and *bonhomie* which are necessary to keep bands of men together. The public have already been gratified by two general parades of the Volunteers, and the prevailing opinion is that, for the time they have been at drill, they acquit themselves with remarkable credit. When Sir Richard Temple, as Colonel of the corps, reviews them a few days hence, he will see good reason to be gratified with the progress of the bulwark of defence at the birth of which he rendered such excellent service; and perhaps in a few months more Bombay will be able to boast of a Volunteer Corps which, in physique, discipline, and smartness, will be able to compare not unfavourably with some regular regiments of the line.

It has been imagined, because a few young Parsees in the Town Hall made a senseless opposition to the proposal to establish a European Volunteer Corps in this city, that therefore the natives as a body look upon the movement with disfavour. But this can be the case only with the most ignorant classes in the community, who may imagine the Volunteers to be a menace to them and their liberties. Such an insinuation as this was actually thrown out by one or two ultra-patriotic native newspapers, but it made so little impression worth speaking of that we believe we are quite right in saying that the intelligent portion of the native community now look upon the Volunteer movement with favour, because they perceive, rightly enough, that it is an additional protection for their lives and property. An admirable proof of this has just come within our knowledge. Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who is understood to have made some remarkably successful speculations in opium recently, and whose unostentatious generosity is very well known amongst those who are acquainted with the inner workings of native society, has spontaneously come forward with what is practically an offer of a band to the Volunteers. He has sent Major Maxwell a blank cheque for the purchase of musical instruments. An order will be sent home for these, and as Mr. Kessowjee has put no limitations upon his offer, the Volunteers will in a short time have a band, so far as instruments are concerned, equal to any military band in the country. The great aim of the Volunteers now is to get up a fund for the maintenance of the band. We understand that subscriptions with this object in view are rapidly coming in, and if the general community will only lend a helping hand the success of the band for several years might be easily insured. We commend the idea to the mercantile community, who are generally willing to give substantial aid to movements of the kind; and the general public ought also to assist in the movement, because the band will be a boon to the whole community. Thanks to the kindness of the officers of the Native Infantry regiments now in Bombay, the public occasionally hear a military band; but, nevertheless, as Bombay is notoriously in need of bands, and as few things give so much pleasure as good music in the open air, we trust that the public will put its hand in its purse and help towards "endowing" the proposed Volunteer band for at least a term of years, and so make the best possible use of Mr. Kessowjee's seasonable gift.

QUETTA.

News from Quetta, dated 29th October, states that everything there is quiet and satisfactory as well as in Khelat, and all the regions as far as Candahar. The Candahar trade is rapidly increasing in importance in consequence of the security of trade routes through Beloochistan. Last week no less than thirteen kafilas, numbering 656 camels, besides large numbers of ponies, arrived at Quetta from Candahar *en route* for Shikarpur, and nine kafilas, numbering 662 camels, &c., passed through Khelat for Candahar and Kurrachee.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR FROM POONA.

His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, arrived here from Poona yesterday morning by the ordinary train, accompanied by his staff. This event marks the final removal of the Government from Poona after the monsoon and the commencement of the Bombay cold season. His Excellency drove straight to the Secretariat, where he will remain to the 6th inst., after which date he will take up his abode at Malabar Point. Last evening, the Governor was riding about the town, and visited the Apollo Bunder.

THE FIRE AT Messrs. THACKER AND COMPANY'S.

The fire at Messrs. Thacker and Company's shop continued burning till about eight o'clock yesterday morning, when it was finally extinguished, and the engines were withdrawn. Of the large stock of expensive engineering and other instruments, stationery, pictures, fancy goods, &c., in the room on the second floor, the only thing saved was a theodolite, value about Rs. 500, which managed in some extraordinary manner to escape destruction, and was found intact amongst the *debris*. Some few of the books which were packed on shelves in the room below were only partially damaged, but large numbers were completely destroyed. The one-storey room adjoining the shop, but separated from it by a thick wall, escaped the fire, and its contents—books—were in a great measure uninjured, the only damage done being occasioned by the water. The value of the stock destroyed is estimated at a little under a lakh of rupees. It is quite true that the contents of the shop were not insured. We believe Messrs. Thacker and Company did insure for several years, but they discontinued their insurance two or three years ago on the ground that the charge was so very expensive, they preferred to run the risk. The building, which belonged to Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, was not insured in any office, but a certain amount of the rent had been laid aside yearly to form a sort of private insurance fund. This fund had reached the amount of Rs. 30,000, and the building was valued at Rs. 50,000, so that the owner calculates he has sustained a loss of Rs. 20,000.

The cause of the fire remains unexplained, and can only be accounted for by supposition. There was a large bundle of coir matting stored under the staircase where the fire originated, and it is supposed that one of the native employés, surprised smoking when he ought to have been otherwise engaged, threw his *birri*, in order to escape detection, under or on to the bundle of matting, which became ignited and smouldered away undiscovered until it communicated the fire to some more inflammable material.

So much of the stock as remained uninjured was removed yesterday to the ground floor of the Esplanade Hotel, where Mr. Randle will carry on the business temporarily until a better arrangement can be made. We believe the damaged books will be disposed of by auction. The bare and blackened walls which were left standing are being pulled down to prevent accidents.

MURDER OF MR. ROONAN.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

The preliminary magisterial enquiry into the charge of the murder of Mr. Roonan, committed by Joaquim Charles Britto on the 16th ult. in Tamarind Lane, Fort, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Webb, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Cleveland, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the defence. The case was fixed for 11 o'clock, when the solicitors and witnesses were in attendance, but the prisoner had not been brought up from the County Jail. At 11-45 a.m., the Magistrate enquired of Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Police, what the cause of the delay was. Mr. Smith said he thought there might be something wrong at the jail to account for it: for he sent Inspector Burns at 9 o'clock from the scene of the fire in Rampart Row with instructions to have the prisoner ready in Court at 11 a.m. Prisoner was brought in after 12 o'clock. No explanation was asked or given regarding the delay.

Mr. Frederick Hannibal Britto was further examined by Mr. Cleveland.—My brother Joaquim was unemployed six or eight months. I supplied all his wants. I had given him a week previously Rs. 35. He had money on the 16th ult. I don't know how much. I saw in a drawer Rs. 25 which, I think, he took away. I saw him go towards the drawer, and the next morning not finding the money, I concluded he had taken it. I heard the notes of rupees, and my impression is he took the money away. It was dark and I could not see exactly. The drawer was not kept locked; and the servant could have opened it if they tried. I saw Mr. Superintendent Smith with a Parsee police inspector on the morning of the murder. They passed through my room, and I pointed out to them my brother Joaquim's room. I saw Mr. Smith pick up a pair of pyjamas in Joaquim's bed. They were a little damp in the legging. They were Joaquim's. Mr. Smith also found a white jacket belonging to Joaquim in the same place. Joaquim was in the habit of wearing a jacket like that. There was an easy chair in my room on which I found some spots of blood in the morning. I bound up my brother's wound. He had Cossmere trowsers on at the time. I could not see if there were any marks of blood on them. I don't know what has become of them. I have not seen them since. Joaquim had two bags in the house, one of which is missing. I don't know if Joaquim took it away with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jefferson—I have a niece called De Santos. She has been twice in the Lunatic Asylum for insanity under Dr. Murphy. My maternal grandfather died at Lisbon insane. My uncle Henry Charles Henriques is also insane. About four years ago Joaquim had a fit; he became excited; and stabbed me in my right arm without any provocation. He was brought to Bombay. Last year, when he came up from Cochin very bad, he went to the European General Hospital. He was treated for melancholia. He was under Dr. Joyat's treatment, and I went and saw him twice there. After leaving the hospital against the wish of the doctor, he was treated as an out door patient. He was afterwards treated by Dr. J. C. Lisboa more or less up to 16th July last. On the evening of that day, he had a fit in his bed. He was crying and kicking about the bed. I [illegible] he had taken poison. But a friend whom I sent for came and told me the symptoms were not those of poisoning. The next day he would not go to hospital; and I said if he did not go, I would take him by force. On my return home that evening, I found he had left the house in my absence. I thought he might commit suicide. I went to Byculla and reported the matter to the police. I went round with Constable Monday. I searched all night, but could not find him. The next morning I found him running about the streets. He refused to return home with me. The same evening I again went and asked him to return home, but he refused. Two or three days afterwards I got him into the Fort and lodged him at the Royal Hotel. Dr. Lisboa from that time continued to attend him until the 16th ultimo.

Re-examined by Mr. Cleveland—I was trying to get a situation for him as the doctor told me to find him something to do, or he might get very much worse. I was treated for the stab Joaquim gave me by Dr. Lisboa's apothecary, whose name I do not know. I had my hand bandaged, and I could not write for a fortnight. I did not complain to the police, for I knew Joaquim was at the time in a fit. I took no steps to prevent him from having access to knives in the house. I was very kind to him, and did not contradict him in anything. The reason why I brought Pereira to the house was to accompany Joaquim and watch his movements. If he did not take proper medicine, the slightest excitement turned his head. He had been in that state since his return from Cochin two years ago. On the occasion when I thought Joaquim had taken poison, the friend whom I sent for was Mr. Latham.

Sophia Schomberg said—I live in the Royal Hotel, Fort. I am unmarried. I have known the prisoner about two months and a half. He was living at the Royal Hotel. I saw him at 10 o'clock on the night of the 16th October, when he came to my billiard room alone. I cannot describe the dress he had on. He was sober, but did not speak to me. He stayed 10 or 15 minutes and then left. I don't know whither he went. About 11-30 p.m. I saw him pass by the billiard-room in the direction of his house. He was alone. I went to bed at midnight. I know nothing of the situation of the rooms occupied by Joaquim or his brothers. I heard a noise of "boy, boy" the same night, but know nothing about it.

Dr. Sidney Smith's deposition (taken before the Coroner) was read over and adopted by the magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland, Dr. Smith said—I did not examine the brain. I think Mr. Roonan was standing when the upper wound was inflicted, and was lying down or in the act of falling when the lower one was inflicted. The deceased must have spurted out some feet. The cuts were sufficiently large to allow the blood to spurt out through the flannel shirt which the deceased had on.

Mr. John Henry Underwood said—I am an apothecary of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and reside on the hospital premises. On the morning of the 17th October last, a servant came to me and said a gentleman was vomiting blood and his master had sent him for medical aid. I went with him to the house of Mr. Britto in Tamarind Lane, Fort. I asked Mr. Adrian Britto where the gentleman was who was ailing. I called for a light and saw the deceased's body lying on its back, with the right arm extended and the left arm over the body. There was a pool of blood and a knife on the left side. This is the knife marked A. I felt the arm and found the person had been dead about an hour or so. The hands were quite cold, and the blood was mostly coagulated. I enquired of Mr. Adrian Britto if the police had been made aware of it, and he said "no." I said "send for the police immediately." The deceased had a short flannel banian and trowsers on. Both were soiled with blood. I observed two cuts in the flannel banian on the left side. There was a bed in the room, which did not appear to have been slept in. There was an easy chair and two tables. I observed traces of blood on the floor from the easy chair to where the body lay. I think the deceased must have moved after he was stabbed. I think the deceased must have been lying by the easy chair when he was stabbed. I cannot say whether he was sitting in it when stabbed.

Mr. John Linn-Pereira said—I am in the habit of making plans of houses, and lately made a plan of a portion of house No. 2 in Tamarind Lane. Mr. Whitten, police constable, showed me the rooms, and I followed his instructions. These are the plans. (Describes the situation of the rooms and their dimensions.)

Thomas De Remedios said—I am in the employ of Mr. Shepherd as booking clerk at the Carnac Bunder and issue tickets to Vingorla, Goa, and other ports. I went to my duty at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 17th ultimo. I saw the prisoner there. He asked me for a first class ticket to Goa. I told him to wait, as the steamer, the Nagotna, would not start before 6-30 a.m. He went away and returned at 6.15 a.m. On his asking me again for a ticket, I gave him it, charging him Rs. 16 for it. He was the first man to whom I issued a ticket that day. I was busy and paid no particular attention to his dress. He was all the time alone. He had a coloured dress on. In answer to him, I said the steamer would not go beyond Goa. He had something rolled up in a newspaper in his hand. He was the only first-class passenger by the Nagotna. There were about 200 third-class passengers. Prisoner only seemed to me to be in a very great hurry—that is all.

Mr. Jefferson asked for leave to speak to the prisoner, which was granted at tiffin-time.

Constancio De Souza said—I am a butler in the service of Adrian Britto since November last. I remember the 16th October last, on which day my master, the late Mr. Roonan, and a strange gentleman (Mr. Mowis) met in the evening at my master's house and were playing on the piano. I did not see prisoner come into the room before dinner. Shortly after soup, prisoner came in, and I saw him and Adrian Britto talking in the Portuguese language. Prisoner had a coat on. After dinner I cleared away the things and went to clean the pots. I slept in the passage outside the dining room of my master after 9 p.m. About half past 12 o'clock, I heard my master calling out "boy." He was then in his own sleeping-room. I got up and went to a window near Mr. Roonan's sleeping-room, because my master called out from that side. I saw Mr. Roonan lying on the floor near his bed. In the dining-room I saw my master and he told me to get a buggy to take Mr. Roonan to hospital. I went and got a buggy. Before I left I saw Mr. Roonan was lying on the floor with nobody beside him. After taking a buggy from the stand near the fountain, I went back into the late Mr. Roonan's room, where I saw my master, his brother Frederick, and Mr. Pereira. I went and saw Mr. Roonan, who was lying in the same position as when I first saw him. My master told me to get a palanquin. I did not pay any particular attention, and cannot say whether Mr. Roonan was dead or alive. My master has all the small knives, and one big carving-knife. This is the carving-knife which was in my charge. I was in the habit of placing it in the drawer of the side-board which is in the dining-room. After I brought the doctor, I saw that knife on the table, but was not used at dinner. After dinner I placed it [illegible]. I saw that knife again lying on the floor near Mr. Roonan's body. Constable Whitten picked it up. [illegible]. I went downstairs and asked the buggy wallah if I could get a palanquin. I went upstairs and informed my master accordingly. I then went to the hospital near the Crawford Markets and went back with the doctor to my master's house. I was afterwards sent for a police sepoy, with whom I went to the quarters of Constable Whitten. I left the cook in the cook-room that night when I went to bed. I did not see the prisoner that night after I saw him in the dining-room. I used to do for Mr. Roonan what was wanted: he had no other servant. He had one pyjama which was given to the washerman, and he used to put on old trowsers. That afternoon Mr. Roonan had gone out in his Volunteer uniform. He had the same dress on at dinner. He must have changed his dress after dinner, I think. Three glasses of wine were used at dinner by the three persons. After dinner one-third of a bottle of brandy was used by them. When I went to bed I saw a light burning in the room. At half-past 12 o'clock I saw the light was still burning. My master used to put out the lights and lock up. When I saw him, Mr. Roonan was reading newspapers, [illegible]. It was a hanging argand lamp.

Cross-examination reserved in the absence of Mr. Jefferson.

John Gomes Bernard said—I am cook to Mr. Adrian Britto and cooked the dinner on the 16th October last. I went to sleep at 10 o'clock in the cook-room, which is about ten paces distant from Mr. Roonan's room. If anybody spoke loudly in the latter, I could hear in the cook-room. At 12 o'clock my master came into the cook-room and called out "maistree, maistree." I went out to get a buggy, but returned without one. I went back into the cook-room. I saw Mr. Roonan lying on the floor near his bed. My master and his brother were there. I did not see anybody else. I was then told to go and fetch a priest. I went for one, but nobody opened the door of his house, and I returned. There was nobody about. I did not sleep on the premises and had left early in the evening.

Mr. William Charles Whitten said—I am a constable of police living in Military Square, Fort. On the morning of the 17th ult., about ten minutes to 2 o'clock, I was awoke by a policeman, whom I dressed and followed him to the house [illegible] the Royal Hotel in Tamarind Lane. I went into Adrian Britto's sitting-room, where I found Mr. Underwood, the apothecary, Adrian Britto, and his brother Frederick. I then went to the opposite side of the house, where I found Mr. Roonan's bed-room. I found Mr. Roonan lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Mr. Underwood brought a candle, and I saw that he was quite cold and dead. I found a knife on the ground about 18 inches from the body. This is the knife: it was covered with clotted blood. [illegible]. Deceased had no coat on; he had a flannel shirt, white trowsers of a ribbed pattern, and socks, but no boots or shoes. There was a lamp hanging burning in the room. There were stains of blood on the easy chair. I think there must have been a scuffle near the side table on which there were stains of blood. I took charge of the rooms, and they are still in my charge. They were described to me by Mr. Adrian Britto. I saw the plan made by Mr. Pereira, and I think it is a correct plan. Mr. Frederick Britto described to me the different rooms on the third storey and I showed them to Mr. Pereira, who made a plan. I believe this to be a correct plan of the rooms. I received information from Mr. Constable Burns on the morning of the 22nd ult. [illegible].

Mr. John Godfrey Smith said—I am superintendent of police A. division and reside in the Fort Police Court. In consequence of information received on the morning of the 17th ult. I went to house No. 2 in Tamarind Lane about 2-30 a.m. I found in the dining-room Adrian Britto, Mr. Underwood, apothecary, and Constable Whitten. In the next room, which is Roonan's bed-room, I found him lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood. I proceeded to make enquiries as to the cause of death. It was very nearly 4 o'clock, even after I saw Mr. Mowis, that I suspected something wrong. (Describes the jacket and pair of pyjamas found in prisoner's bed on the third storey.)

Mr. Martin Burns said—I am a constable B. division. I received instructions on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, to follow Joaquim Britto, who was supposed to have absconded to Goa. I learned that the steamer Nagotna had left for Goa about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, I left that afternoon in the Pehlwan. We arrived at Vingorla at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 19th October. I landed and met the chief constable, who took me to the lock-up where the prisoner was. I took him in charge. He was dressed in black serge trowsers and only a shirt. The chief constable then handed over to me certain articles. They are two produced (two coats, a neck tie, and a piece of cloth). I brought over the articles to Bombay and handed them over to Mr. Constable Whitten on the morning of the 22nd October.

Mr. Cleveland said he would call at the Sessions, if his Worship committed the case, Mr. Framjee Bhickajee who accompanied Mr. Smith to the house of Mr. Adrian Britto, and also some witnesses (who are not now forthcoming) as to the conduct of the prisoner on board the steamer which brought him back to Bombay.

The prisoner was then formally committed to take his trial on a charge of murder at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Holloway's Pills.—Good Digestion.—With the weather alarmingly changeable, and if at miasmas penetrating to the very sources of life, the skin will become inactive, and the digestion impaired, unless corrected by some medicine. Holloway's Pills are universally acknowledged to be the safest, speediest, and best corrective of impurity. Loss of appetite, acidity, flatulency and nausea are few of the inconveniences which are entirely relieved by these purifying Pills. Their action is at the root of all abdominal ailments: they regulate the stomach, promote the proper secretion of gastric juice, and a healthy action of the liver, producing in that organ a copious supply of pure, wholesome bile, abundantly necessary for digestion. These Pills remove all distention and obstruction.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

NEW U. S. MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Hon'ble Mr. Welch, of Pennsylvania State, has been appointed United States Minister at the Court of Saint James's, in succession to Mr. Edward Pierrepont, who has been recalled.

COLONEL DAWKINS' CASE.

Colonel William Dawkins, late of the Coldstream Guards, has been dismissed the service.

THE WAR IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

Latest accounts from Montenegro state that the Montenegrins occupy the heights around Podgoritza, which place they are menacing.

A party of Roumanians on a reconnoitring expedition have expelled the Turks from their redoubt near Rahowa, to the north-west of Plevna.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Despatches from the seat of war in Armenia state, that the Turks have evacuated Hassan Kalè (near Erzeroum), and that whilst doing so their rear guard was surrounded by the Russians under cover of the darkness and two battalions taken prisoners. The Russian loss in the engagement is described as but trifling.

Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar is strongly entrenched at Deveboyun, to the east of Erzeroum.

THE EXPORT OF HORSES FROM GERMANY.

In to-day's sitting of the German Parliament the President, replying to a question, said that the law prohibiting the export of horses from Germany had been somewhat relaxed, but that it could not be altogether repealed whilst the mobilisation of the German army was regarded as a possible contingency.

LONDON, Oct. 31, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3/16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		82¼
4½ per cent.	do.	82½
5½ per cent.	do.	90½
Bar Silver		54¾
3 per cent. Consols for account		96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872		106¾

About £125,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Departure.—Austria.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H.	M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	1st— 1-53 p.m.	0	28
" Turkey (do.) ..	29 h—10-40 a.m.	54	58
" Suez (do.) ..	1st— 2-40 p.m.	0	51
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	29 h—6-40 p.m.	nil.	
" Turkey (do.)		nil.	
" Suez (do.) ..	1st— 1.50 a.m.	nil.	
FROM AMERICA—			
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	31st—19.47		
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.	
" Suez (do.) ..	31st—No time		
FROM CHINA—			
Via Amoor (interrupted) ...			
" Singapore (perfect) ..	1st—9-10 a.m.		
FROM AUSTRALIA—			
Via Singapore(perfect) ..	29th— 6 p.m.	nil.	

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	2	48	0	14
" Galle	1	57	1	4
" Kurrachee ..	1	47	0	1
" Madras	2	56	0	4

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 1st Nov., 9 45 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Yangtse, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 9⅛d.	per Re
Do. at 6 months' sight	...1s. 9⅜d.	"
Credits, " 3 " "	...1s. 9⅜d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 9 9-16d.	"

A SALUTE of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday afternoon, in honour of the return of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Staveley, from Aden. Sir Charles was a passenger in the mail steamer. Another salute of 18 guns was fired yesterday morning, on the arrival of H. E. the Governor from Poona.

THE trial of Joaquim Charles Britto, on the charge of the murder of Mr. Michael Roonan committed in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on the 16th ult., was concluded yesterday before Mr. Webb, acting Presidency Chief Magistrate; and the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. In the cross-examination of Mr. Frederick H. Britto, prisoner's brother, an attempt was made to show that prisoner had been under treatment by Dr. Lisboa, for insanity or something akin to it, ever since he returned from Cochin two years ago. It was further alleged, that four years ago prisoner had a fit, when, without any provocation, he stabbed his brother Frederick in the right arm, and that the latter suffered about a fortnight from the effects of the injury.

THE Bombay Tramway Company, having taken possession of our principal roads, seemed to threaten to use their power very imperiously the other day. A company of the 20th N. I. were marching across the line, and although it is the ordinary etiquette of the road to give place to the military, a tramway-car driver thought otherwise and drove right through the ranks, knocking one man down. The Colonel, when he heard of the circumstance, was justly annoyed, and it was probable at one time that a Magistrate would have to decide whether troops should give place to tramway cars or tramway cars to troops. The Manager of the Tramway Company, however, took a sensible view of the question, and on his apologising to Colonel Thatcher for the tramway-car driver's misconduct, the Magistrate was relieved from deciding a question which technically might have bothered him. The driver was fined, and a special instruction has been issued to all drivers that they must pull up their cars when soldiers are about to cross the track. This is as it should be. Had the case gone into Court, whatever the Magistrate's decision might have been, a good deal of public indignation against the Tramway Company would have been expressed.

THE delay of the s. s. Tartar in the Suez Canal was caused by her screw being caught in the mud, and three of the blades in consequence were broken.

WE hear that Captain Lane, Senior District Superintendent of Police in Berar, will succeed to the appointment of Inspector General of Police and Jails in Berar.

IN a letter to a London paper, Miss Frances Power Cobbe writes, "My father, who fought in the old Mahratta wars, gave me a description of a famine which he witnessed in those same unhappy districts seventy years ago. Amongst other fearful pictures left on my memory is that of an idol temple with huge vessels full of rice set out in front of it, and the sacred cows eating freely and scattering them about, while men, women, and children, were lying all around dying and dead, not having dared to touch a grain. It is from depths of heathen superstition like this, that Sen and Mozamdar and their little band of apostles are lifting their countrymen into a religion of regious light and purity wherein the most enlightened men in England would gladly dwell. Every token of trust and sympathy we can give them will surely be well bestowed."

IT is said that certain transfers of Engineer officers are soon to be made in the D. P. W., and that one of the old and experienced Engineers of Madras who has for some time past been doing hard work in the Bengal Presidency is soon to settle among us once more. We need not say we allude to Colonel P. P. I. O'Connell, R. E. We learn that this officer is to be posted to the Chingleput District in room of Col. F. Moberly, who is to be transferred to Bangalore, Major Vibart of that ilk being appointed District Engineer of Trichinopoly vice Lieut.-Col. Vertue, deceased. These changes have been deemed necessary, consequent on providing Colonel P. O'Connell with a suitable Staff appointment near Head-quarters.

THE following Chaplains are expected at Calcutta from England within a few weeks: Mr. Gray, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Swinnerton, and Mr. Moore. The two last are new Chaplains. Mr. Gray will be posted to Muttra; Mr. Nicholls will have the offer of one of the chaplaincies in Burmah. The Revs. J. W. Adams, J. H Hocking and J. W. Hunt have each obtained one month's privilege leave. We regret to hear of the death, after a short illness, of the Rev. C. C. Dolben, who was officiating as Chaplain of Dinapore.

IT is said that Captain Patch, Executive Commissariat Officer at Dinapore, has been deputed to purchase elephants at the Sonepore Fair, to the extent of Rs. 50,000, for the Commissariat Department, on account of Government.

AMBULANCES, with stretchers for wounded, says the Lahore paper, have been sent up country in considerable numbers, during the last few months, and are still being forwarded. The ambulances are very carefully constructed, being padded throughout. Each contains two small water barrels, under the seats, stretchers, poles, &c., being fastened outside. The warlike supplies which have been steadily sent to the frontier this year would argue greater precautionary measures than the ordinary requirements of our troops, and at any other time would probably indicate, that something more serious than a blockade was anticipated by the military department.

THE experiment of feeding cattle on prickly-pear was tried with great carefulness in Cuddapah. Five depots were opened and some fourteen thousand cattle fed, at a cost from the middle of February to the end of June of Rs. 900. The experiments made seem to prove that prickly-pear is not unwholesome; that it is a valuable hot-weather diet; animals fed on it can get along with very little water. The great drawback is the trouble of preparing the leaf, which is quite enough to prevent its general introduction. Prickly-pear is even fit for human food; the leaf is roasted in hot ashes for two or three hours, the outer skin peels off, and the inside food is ready to be served.

THE *Madras Mail*—The Rev. Charles Melville Pym has come out to India in connexion with the Anglo-Indian Christian Union, and it is his intention to visit most of our military stations, and hold evangelistic meetings in churches and elsewhere. Unlike the flatulent Rev. Sholto Douglas, (the evangelist from Derby who visited Madras two years ago,) who was literally *vox et præterea nihil*, Mr. Pym has an abundance of voice, common sense, good-nature, and experience. He is not an ascetic in appearance or manner, either in the pulpit or in private life; nor is his teaching redolent of brimstone, and suggestive of impossibilities. What the good sheep of Cherry Burton are doing while their shepherd is gratifying his old propensity for seeing the world we do not know; nor can we say that we understand the value of such a mission as Mr. Pym is conducting. Here to-day, and gone to-morrow, such an evangelist can only exert a very evanescent influence on those whom he addresses. But the Anglo-Christian Union think otherwise, and do not remember that there are depths of heathenism in England which can hardly be paralleled in India, yet are scarcely touched by the English clergy. Mr. Pym's mission, which is to cost £600, is not perhaps conducted on business-like principles, but it is a benevolent effort to serve Anglo-India; and a retired officer of the Army, who is now a beneficed and very genial clergyman of the Church of England, should be more welcome to our soldiers than a gentleman whose zeal to promote their well-being is not allied with personal knowledge of the lions in their paths.

THE *Overland Mail*:—It is with much regret that we announce the death of Mr. Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B., recently member of Council, Madras, and, since his return home, member of the India Office Council. He was found dead in his bed at his residence at Kensington on the morning of Oct. 9. Mr. Ellis left Madras on March 16 last, bearing in health the ill effects of service in India, but taking leave of the Governor and his friends at the railway in excellent spirits and amid hearty cheers. He has served but a few short months at Lord Salisbury's Council. His health led him to pay a visit to Bath, and he had returned on the day previous to his death apparently much benefited. Mr. Ellis was fifty-two years of age, and he will be missed at the India Council, where men with the latest impressions about India derived in India are invaluable. Mr. Ellis entered the Madras Civil Service in the year 1844, and became member of Council, Madras, in 1875, and member of the Home Council in 1877.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON has made an important speech at Staines with reference to the famine in India and the measures which the Supreme Government propose to adopt. It appears from Lord George's statement that the cost of the famine will be double his former estimate, namely, eleven millions sterling, instead of five and a half millions. Speaking, however, in the interests of India (the noble lord continued), nothing but very exceptional circumstances would justify such a course. If it once be known in India that every local scarcity is to be met out of the unlimited pocket of the English Treasury, we should strike a fatal blow at local independence and local financial responsibility. At present the Indian Government are in no immediate want of funds, and Her Majesty's Government have determined that no loss of life shall occur through lack of supplies. Lord George went on to say:—"Not the least of the dangers to which famine exposes India is the revival of futile and extravagant schemes for their prevention. We have found by bitter experience that when irrigation works are built the people will not take the water during the years of plenty, and in consequence our irrigation works do not pay. Railways, on the other hand, are not only now paying well, but they have developed to an extraordinary extent the trade and prosperity of India, diminished our military expenditure, and it is by their agency alone that we have kept people alive during the last two famines. If there had been no railways in Madras, many millions of people would have died this year. Let us pursue the course upon which the Indian Government have entered. Let us increase in every way the facilities of communication, extend the system of financial decentralization, increase the responsibility of local authorities, afford facilities to them of constructing tanks, reservoirs, and other local public works, improve by every means our system of land tenure, and rescue as far as we can our peasantry from the clutches of the money-lenders. By such means we shall store up in every locality a self-dependence and wealth during times of plenty which will enable us to meet every recurring famine with less misery to the people and less cost to the Government."

WRITING on Oct. 6, the correspondent of the *Times* at Gorny Studen says:—"To-day at noon the Emperor reviewed the 1st Division of the Guard as it marched through this village. Notwithstanding extremely cold weather and a strong wind from the east accompanied in the early morning by a drizzling rain, these splendid troops, comprising the celebrated regiments of Preabraiensky and Ismailoffsky, passed on to the review ground without greatcoats, in full parade dress. The Grand Duke, Commander-in-Chief, who returned here last night from a stay of several days at Plevna, was present, and, previous to the arrival of the Emperor upon the scene, inspected the lines. His Majesty, when he arrived, was almost the only one wrapped up in a winter overcoat. There was a very large suite present, including many foreign officers, among whom I noticed Lieutenant Greene, of the United States Engineers, and Colonel Wellesley, the English Military *attache*. I cannot do sufficient justice to the stalwart physique, soldierly bearing, and almost faultless drill of the splendid troops which I have just seen pass before His Imperial Majesty."

THE *World*:—Though the unspeakable Turk is not exactly our enemy, I am glad to hear that the War Office is having experiments made with the Winchester carbine, which has been found so serviceable by the Turkish Cavalry. The Winchester, as most people know, is a "repeater," and can fire twelve shots without reloading, and can also be loaded after each discharge like an ordinary breech-loader, the remaining cartridges being held in reserve in case of exceedingly rapid fire being required. It makes good practice up to 500 yards. Should it be adopted, our fine Lancer regiments will probably be the first armed with it. As our authorities seem not to be above taking a hint from the Turks, it may be suggested to them that the Ottomans have found a breechloading cannon by one Krupp, a German, an exceedingly serviceable weapon, and that it might be worth while to try it against the improved muzzle-loading field-pieces we are about to introduce in our service. We have, I believe, two Krupp fieldpieces of an obsolete pattern in a shed at Shoeburyness, but of the improved sort none at all.

LORD SALISBURY was, on Oct. 11, presented with an address from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.—

In reply, he referred to the famine in India, and stated that the calamity had now passed its worst stage, that rain was falling, agricultural operations were being resumed, and grain accumulating in Madras. He said that while the mortality in the country had been undoubtedly very high, and the suffering most extreme, he did not think we should accept without reserve calculations that had no very solid basis. However valuable and useful irrigation works may be, he did not think they would prove of much use as a remedy for these famines. The only true remedy for these occasional famines was the frugality of the people themselves in times of plenty. He also promised to consider the propriety of abolishing the tax upon English manufactures imported into India, and admitted that sooner or later an entire free-trade policy must be adopted. The remainder of the noble Marquis's speech was devoted to the war, in respect to which he anticipates no settlement until the exhaustion of the belligerents sets in, of which he has seen no sign yet. Her Majesty and the Government are as anxious as the British people to bring about peace, and will spare no efforts to that end when an opportunity is presented. Speaking at St. George's Hall the same evening, in reply to an address from the local Conservative Association, Lord Salisbury defended the course taken by the Government in respect to the affairs of Turkey, and pointed out the difficulties that would have beset any other policy. In the future they would continue to be guided by consideration for the interests of England, which should be the chief concern of the British Government.

AN amusing story comes through a private source from Paris. At a third rate *cafe* in that city, frequented by Bonapartists and a few old Legitimists, has been kept a tame parrot, celebrated for its ill-nature and its aptitude for learning the latest slang phrase. The nickname of the "Marshal" has been bestowed upon Poll by his admirers, on account of a real or fancied resemblance in the bird's countenance to that of the President. During the last fortnight the "Marshal" has been taught by the landlord—who is a strong adherent of the present *regime*—to scream out, to the intense gratification of the customers, MacMahon's famous declaration: "Here I am, and here I shall stay!" An old Gambettist, who dwells next door to the *cafe*, and who has repeatedly suffered from the pranks of the parrot during the bird's incursions on the small garden at the back of his premises, felt himself aggrieved beyond endurance at this last infliction, and determined on revenge. He set a trap accordingly in his garden, and awaited the next onslaught on his pet marigolds. Within a very few hours the screams of the parrot announced his capture, and his enemy rushed out bent on handing him over to his owner and demanding satisfaction for the bird's tricks. No sooner had he reached the garden than Poll, firmly fixed in the trap, screamed out as defiantly as ever, "Here I am, and here I shall stay!" "Pardieu!" yelled the old Republican, delighted beyond measure at the joke, "that you may if you wait for me to release you; and if your cracked brained prototype the President proves as true a prophet as you have been, I'll forgive all your misdeeds, past and future."

THE formations for attack which have been recently introduced into the Field Exercise Book of the English army are somewhat severely criticised in the Berlin *Neue Militarische Blatter*. The previously existing system was, according to the German journal, apparently derived from the tactics of the Middle Ages, and no great advance is made in the lately published regulations. The intermixture of companies which takes place as the attack progresses is especially blamed. At the final stage four companies are mixed up together in first line, and under such circumstances no one can, in the opinion of the German writer, be made responsible for the fire discipline; as there can never be more than four men of one company together. The number of men per yard is also, in the opinion of the critic, decidedly far too few. Even after the second line has reinforced the first, there are only five men for every yard of front; while in Germany there are as many as nine or ten men per pace. The regulations for the guidance and conduct of artillery and cavalry during the attack are declared to be altogether insufficient; the writer adding that if the ideas existing among the junior ranks concerning the employment of these special arms of the service are as vague as those which apparently prevail in the higher circles of the English army, both cavalry and artillery will have to learn by much bloody experience in future engagements with European armies lessons which might have been taught them by theoretical instruction based on practical exercises.

THE Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The wretched weather continues, although but little rain has fallen during the past 48 hours, and active operations are impossible at the front on account of the difficulty of moving artillery. The Roumanian roads have yielded to bad weather and much work, and are now heavy, while the Bulgarian highways are in the same condition. The Russian Infantry, however, continue to press on to the front, and they will all be in position by the time the roads are again in good order. Those persons who regard the campaign of this year as virtually over will find themselves wofully mistaken before the next two months have rolled by. The Russian Cavalry are exceedingly active at present in the rear of Osman Pasha's positions, and the aspect of affairs in that quarter shows the result of the new hand now guiding the allied operations against Plevna. I was informed by the chief contractor for Russian transport between Bucharest and Sistova that there is one month's supply of flour stored at the latter place and immense stores at Bucharest. The supply of dried bread is not over abundant, as it is difficult to keep up the manufacture of it as fast as wanted in order to establish reserve depots; but with the quantity of flour on hand, there is no danger of the Army in Bulgaria suffering from want of food. There are large droves of Bulgarian cattle which can and will be used before any actual suffering would be allowed among the troops.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* has the following remarks on the military situation in Bulgaria three weeks ago. The concluding sentences contain a shrewd forecast of the course of recent events:—"The recall of Ahmed Eyoub, as well as of Mehemet Ali, seems to indicate an intention to put an end to the rivalries which have hitherto rent in twain the Turkish Army, so that Suleiman Pasha, the new commander, shall have no ground to complain of being hampered by the ill-will and recalcitrancy of the Generals under his command who may happen to be his seniors. There are, however, still Kaizerly Ahmed Pasha, the commander of Rustchuck, and Raouf Pasha, on the Shipka, who are both older than he. As regards the former, those desultory demonstrations at Kadikoi would seem to indicate that he, too, was not very anxious to co-operate with Mehemet Ali; but perhaps the new commander hopes to get on better with that passionate old man than his predecessor did, and then his patrons in Constantinople might think Kaizerly Ahmed Pasha less inconvenient in Rustchuck than in the capital. As for Raouf, he is rather an accommodating man, but he will scarcely be in a way to make much opposition, his task, according to the new plans in Constantinople, being likely to be confined to defence more than anything. It looks almost as if the wise men in Constantinople had lost all control over Suleiman Pasha, for while he was commanding on the Shipka Pass it never occurred to them what a useless waste of men he was there causing. Now, at any rate, a new light seems to have dawned on the strategists in the capital. Raouf Pasha is not to continue the attempts to force the Shipka Pass, but only prevent the Russians from crossing, if they endeavour to do so. With this view, not only no more reinforcements are to be sent up thither, but even those of his forces not required for defensive purposes are to be, and part already have been, despatched in another direction. The Turks, on their side, seem to be preparing to ward off or mitigate the blow about to be aimed by the Russians at Plevna, for all the reserves collected at different points of Roumelia have been sent across the Balkans to the new position which the Turks seem to be preparing at Orchanie for Osman Pasha to fall back upon should he be obliged to leave Plevna. The only question is whether he will be able to do so. The massing of the Russian Guards in the rear of the lines at Plevna looks very much as if the Muscovites were at last preparing to do what every one supposed they would do when they began their last attack—namely, effectually close the communications of Plevna by sending a large force across the Vid to the rear of the Turkish positions.

BOMBAY.

THEFT OF A RING.—A noted character, named Mahomed Mirza, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a gold ring, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to Narayen Govind, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and twenty-five stripes.

THE STABBING CASE AT WORLEE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court Philip Francis Gomes, and the father and brother of the first prisoner, were charged before Mr. P. Ryan with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Lawrence Francis Henriques on the 30th ult. The prisoners were remanded, and the case was postponed for a week pending the recovery of the complainant, who is laid up in the J. J. Hospital. The particulars of this case appeared in our yesterday's issue.

THE quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of September amounted to 29,826 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,82,268. The quantity shipped from the ports in Sind to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the same month, amounted to 49,559 cwts., valued at Rs. 2,80,263.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th October 1877 was Rs. 1,97,42,233, add silver received during the week Rs. 35,03,510. The sum of Rs. 29,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,03,45,743. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 1,20,73,056 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th October, was 589, being 70 less than in the preceding week, 221 more than the total of the week ending 31st October 1876, and 269 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 248 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 45·75. There were 199 deaths from remittent fever, which is the same as last week and 44 more above the same period last year. There were 3 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 7 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 44, 32, and 38 respectively as compared with 19, 15, and 21 last year.

THE Panchgunny correspondent of the *Poona Observer* writes, "I heard from Mahableshwur this morning, that the robbery which took place in the office of Mr. Lawson, P. W. D., of the sum of Rs. 2,000, has been traced to two Chinamen, who have been long residents there. These light fingered individuals are the remains of a gang of convicts, who, many years ago, were sent up to work on the Government cinchona plantation at Lingmalla, and at the expiration of their time, settled at Mahableshwur, where they have been carrying on the trade of basket making. Of the Rs. 2,000 I believe Rs. 1,100 have been recovered. The culprits are in close confinement, and will, no doubt, figure amongst the cases to be tried at the ensuing Criminal Sessions at Sattara."

THE WANTAGE SISTERS.—The six ladies destined for Poona will sail from England on the 10th of November by a vessel of the Hall Line of steamers, the India. They will therefore be due here the first or second week in December.—*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Father Nehemiah Goree hopes to come from England by the same vessel as the Sisters; a twofold advantage for them, since he, as priest, can furnish them on board with the full ministrations of the Church, and also, as a Brahmin of the Brahmins, help those who hope to do missionary work in their study of Marathi.—*Id.*

POONA MISSION.—Besides the Sisters, we hope to receive, in the same vessel with them, Mr. Cecil Rivington, in Deacon's Orders, a cousin of our well-known Diocesan preacher of the same name. Mr. Rivington is intended for work in Poona.—*Id.*

THE REV. J. S. S. ROBERTSON.—We regret very much to have to announce that our veteran and respected Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, is not to return to Bombay. He left us on Whit Sunday, hoping to return by Christmas: but a change in the Society's arrangements gives him his well-earned rest and retirement, to the deep regret of all his many friends in the diocese.—*Id.*

COMMANDER G. T. ROBINSON, who has just been appointed Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta, joined the late Indian Navy on the 29th April 1841, since which date he has been almost constantly employed in India in various important positions. On 13th September 1847 he was promoted to lieutenant, and became commander on the abolition of the Indian Navy in 1862 He received the thanks of the Government of India for his services at the taking of Bassein in 1852, and various other honours of the same kind as time went on. In 1868 he was appointed Superintendent of Marine at Bombay, a post he has since then held. The efficiency of the Bombay Marine under his direction, added to a long and important list of services, has resulted in his promotion and transfer to the principal executive marine post under the Indian Government—an appointment for which he is in every way qualified. The difficult task of reorganising and arranging an Indian Marine from a chaos of conflicting interests and remnants of neglected services may well give scope to the energies of an officer of exceptional ability.—*Pioneer.*

THE ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.

WE have to acknowledge receipt from Mrs. Noble of the sum of Rs. 20, from Messrs. Ralli & Co. Rs. 100, and from "Anonymous, per W. A. B.," Rs. 46, for the above fund.

THIS AFTERNOON'S CONCERT.

MADAME TASCA announces another Concert in the Town Hall, to take place this afternoon, commencing at half past 5 o'clock. The whole programme is inviting, and an additional attraction will be found in the announcement that Madame Tasca will play on the Organ an Offertoire of Batiste's.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. DALHOUSIE.

THE S. S. DALHOUSIE, 1,069 tons, Captain E. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden which port she left on October 22nd. She brings the following officers:—Major Lewis, Captain Auchinleck, Captain Sheppard, Lieut. Norton, Lieut. Hicks, Surgeon Prendergast, two hundred European soldiers and followers. During the voyage she spoke the ship Dartford from Sunderland, bound to Bombay.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.

A MEETING of native gentlemen was held yesterday at the residence of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Hornby Row, for the purpose of making a protest against certain of the proposed Municipal bye-laws, to sanction which a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has been called on the 16th inst. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel was called to the chair; and there were present about thirty other owners of landed property in Bombay. A long paper containing objections to certain of the bye-laws, prepared by Mr. Pandurang Dinanath, was read to the meeting, showing how arbitrary they were supposed to be in reference specially to the building and repairing of houses in the city. The meeting was of opinion that the bye-laws in question, if passed, would affect household property very prejudicially and prevent any increase in future to the amount raised by house assessment. After some discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, that this meeting deems it advisable to call at an early date a public meeting of the ratepayers of Bombay to protest against certain provisions of the bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the Town Council, and proposed to be placed before the Municipal Corporation for confirmation at a special general meeting of such Corporation to be held on the 16th November 1877.

Proposed by Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, and seconded by Mr. Cassinath Trimbuck Telagy, that the following gentlemen be appointed a provisional committee (with power to add to their number) to draw out a memorandum of objections to the said bye-laws, arrange for a general meeting of the ratepayers, and submit the same to such meeting for adoption:—Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Cassinath Trimbuck Telany, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Rao Bahadoor Pandurang Dinanathjee, Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee, Bal Mungesh Wagle, Thakurdas Atmaram, Nowrojee Jehangheer Gamadia, Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Shamao Pandurang, Tapidas Varjdas, and Hurrivalub Culliandas, with Messrs. Framjee Dinshawjee Petit and Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas as secretaries.

Proposed by Mr. Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, that the committee do apply to the Municipal Commissioner to adjourn the consideration of the said bye-laws for at least one month from the 16th inst. to enable the ratepayers to place their objections in proper form before the Corporation under section 270 of the Bombay Act 3 of 1872.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for the use of his hall for holding the meeting.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO DHARWAR.

THE following address was read in the name of the townspeople of Dharwar, on H. E. the Governor's recent visit to that town:

To the Hon. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Dharwar, in the Presidency of Bombay, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency with sentiments of profound loyalty to Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, whose representative you are, and with feelings of joyous gratulations, on your arrival to our district, to see with your own eyes the state of the people here. The past and present have been years of trial and tribulation to extensive portions of this great country, such as their like has not been seen for a long time past. But under the grace and blessing of that Supreme Being, who is the Ruler of all, the time has come when the sufferings of millions of our fellow-subjects will be at an end, and peace and plenty will be again on the land. Under such national trials, it is a source of great thankfulness and satisfaction that the destinies of the country should be in the hands of persons, extraordinarily endowed with energy and power of endurance, with a will to dare and undergo great exertions in the cause of humanity, and with a mind highly sensitive of, and sympathetic with, the sufferings of the people. Your Excellency's past administration, as Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and more especially as Famine Commissioner in Bengal and Behar, and lately in our own provinces, fully testify to the possession by your Excellency of the attributes indicated above. It is, however, a matter of grave anxiety and a source of serious apprehension to us, and we have not the slightest doubt, must be also to your Excellency and to the other high Councillors of Her Majesty, that the vast populations of this country should be in such poor circumstances that a single year's failure of crops should utterly pauperise them, should throw the burden of their maintenance on the State, and should lead to fearful mortality. This matter is of vital importance, and affects the very root of national progress. While deeply grateful for the noble exertions and sacrifices made by the Government to save the lives of the people of this country, we cannot but apprehend that the very circumstance of the periodical return of these occasions of sacrifices, must, on the one hand, tend to a fatal exhaustion of the resources of the State, and, on the other, render the people more and more helpless at every such recurrence. On the principle, therefore, that prevention is better than cure, we are convinced that more radical remedies would be necessary. The causes of these famines, and of the extreme poverty of the people, and the remedial measures required to redress these evils will, no doubt, form the subject of anxious consideration on the part of your Excellency, and of those other great statesmen who rule this country on behalf of Her Gracious Majesty. It will be wholly out of place, in a short address of welcome like this, for us to dwell further on this important subject. We only content ourselves by expressing our belief that a reconsideration of the subject of land settlement, with its tenures, and rates of assessment, and of the position of the Government as sole landlord, the recognition of the storage of water and the construction of canals, as the great want of this country, the substantial encouragement of home industries and manufactures, which have sadly declined in consequence of foreign competition, greater facilities and provision for emigration, and last, though not least of all, some well devised measures for checking a growth of population, which outstrips the means of subsistence, and for restraining the improvidence of the people in general; in this respect, will be found among the most efficacious remedies for the great and growing evils which afflict this country. Trusting that your Excellency's auspicious visit to our district, as well as those to other districts (visits undertaken, we know, purely for the welfare of the people, at great personal sacrifice and discomfort) will enable you to see and learn many new things, which will be of great assistance to your Excellency in your praiseworthy and generous efforts to ameliorate the condition of the populations, wisely entrusted to your charge, and begging your Excellency to accept our humble welcome, and our assurances of gratitude and loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty, who so wisely and benignly rules over us, and praying that your Excellency may be spared long to serve your country.—We beg to remain, &c.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am very grateful to you for your very kind and loyal address. The sentiments therein expressed, and the way in which they are expressed, are a sign of the great progress English education has made among the natives, and excellent English of it shows that there are, among the educated natives of this country, men who have a perfect command of the English language. It is a source of gratification to me that you have called me to meet you in this fine High School building, and to see so many of you assembled here. It shows your appreciation of education, and of educational institutions. Now, as regards the questions raised in the address, there are one or two points on which I wish to say a few words. You speak in your address of a single year's failure of crops pauperising the great mass of the people of this country. Now this, I say, is a misconception; a single year's failure of harvest has not pauperised the great bulk of the people. Only from 8 to 10 per cent. of the population of the afflicted districts has sought State relief. In Kaladgi, the worst of the affected districts, the percentage never rose above 12 or 15 at the outside. Even when there was a failure of rains a few months back, and the second year's famine seemed to set in, the number of relief labourers in the worst districts could not have exceeded 25 per cent. of the population. So you see only a small fraction of the people was reduced to poverty, while the large majority had means enough to tide over the famine, and would have tided over another famine. The people of this country are not so poor as you imagine them to be. There would be distress everywhere in consequence of a single year's failure of crops, even in the United Kingdom. A single year's failure of potato crop produced great misery in Ireland; a single year's failure of cotton supply caused immense distress in Lancashire. The second point is—you say that native industries and manufactures have been ruined by foreign competition. This is another popular fallacy. People buy foreign goods because they are cheap, and common sense will teach us that that is a better bargain for the people and the country. But look at the vast and increasing foreign demand for the raw produce of India. The sale of this produce brings vast sums of money into the country, and what is called the balance of trade is really in favour of India. Look again at the rise of new industries, at least in Western India, and many people are now buying cloth, not made in England, but in Bombay. Thirdly, you speak of checking the growth of population. Well, this is a point on which there is a good deal of difference of opinion. My opinion at least is, if the population of a country grows, it is a blessing and not a curse. Man is made to grow and multiply. You seem to imagine that your country is thickly populated. This is a mistake. There are not in this presidency, at least, more than 150 persons to the square mile. And although cultivation has vastly increased, there are still extensive tracts of culturable waste lands awaiting the plough, which could support millions of people. Let the people then multiply. Why should you desire to check the growth of population? As patriotic people, it must be a source of pride to you that you are so many. The very growth of population is an evidence of peace, prosperity, and good government, such as ours is. And it is a source of pride to the Queen of Great Britain, that she has your 240 millions, or whatever the exact number is, as her subjects. Fourthly, as to emigration, Government is giving every facility and encouragement to the people emigrating from this country. Every year from 20 to 30 thousand people leave Indian ports to settle in large tracts on the other side of the Equator, having a similar climate to that of this country. There is one point in the address with which I cordially agree, and that is, the construction of irrigational works. This is the great want of the country. Vast irrigational works in the centre of the Deccan, the Maharastra of the Hindoos, are in progress. Large tanks, which you call tanks but which are rather lakes, have been already constructed These works will irrigate hundreds of miles of thirsty land, in Sattara, Sholapur and Ahmednuggur. You could not do a better service to your people than to impress on them the necessity of preserving brushwood, and of planting new trees. It is the destruction of the forests of India by the extension of human habitation, and of cultivation—the denudation of the country—that has made its rainfall so uncertain. You would therefore advise all cultivators and zemindars to encourage the growth of trees. There is one thing you should desire very much, and that is a railway from Carwar to Bellary. It would be of immense service to this part of the country. What would have been the state of the people, during the present famine, had there been no railways in India, or if it had occured some 20 or 30 years ago. Millions would have died, in spite of the efforts of Government to save them. Would it have been possible to supply corn to so many millions of people by the primitive modes of communication? It is the railway, built by British capital, that have enabled Government to save so many people. I am very glad to observe that you are so deeply grateful to Government and to the European officers under it, who have been unsparing in their efforts to relieve distress. As to my visits to the different districts, it is my bounden duty to see with my own eyes, and to hear with my own ears, everything concerning the state of the people entrusted to my charge. I am very glad to see the progress high education has made in this district. I hope to see before many years, nay, before months, a college established here. The fine building in which we are met will be a fit abode for it. Although this district is so remote from the seat of Government, it will not be the less in my mind. Its interests and welfare will command my attention, as much as those of other districts which lie nearer. If we are spared long enough, we shall have the pleasure of seeing one another again, and I hope to see then this district fully recovered from the present distress and enjoying the same prosperity, which it did when money flowed in freely, *i.e.*, at the time of the American War. Since my arrival here, I have learnt with great regret that the cultivation of the long-staple foreign cotton has much declined. It might have been owing, perhaps, to a want of proper machinery on the spot to prepare the cotton in a state fit for exportation. Government may, no doubt, do a good deal in this matter. But the people must take care of their own interests, and not allow the staple product of their district, which is a source of great profit to them, to deteriorate. I am much obliged to you for your kind personal allusions to myself. Your very suggestive address, written in excellent English, offers many points for consideration. But I must stop here. You must be very thankful to your late Collector, Mr. Robertson, to whose exertions you owe these excellent school buildings and the spacious markets at Hooblee and Dharwar. You are also under great obligations to Mr. Richey, your present Collector, who, during the present famine, has rendered eminent services to the people and to the Government.

RAID BY AFRIDIS AT SHARKOTE.

NOWSHERA, OCT. 27.

ON the night of Thursday, the 25th instant, at about 11-30 p.m., a number of men (variously estimated, but it is considered probable that they were at least 100 strong) attacked the guard, consisting of 17 men under a havildar, 22nd N. I. Sharkote is about nine miles from Cherat at the foot of the hill. The guard unhappily were in a tent, not in a little mud fort, which might easily have been constructed. The Afridis appear to have crept up quietly to within a few yards of the guard-tent, and then made a rush, shooting one of the sentries dead. The other sentry is supposed to have run into the tent to arouse his comrades; and the enemy then, having arrived close, began firing, and hacking with their *talwars* indiscriminately. The result was, six man, including the havildar, killed, seven wounded, some of whom are not expected to live, while five were lucky enough to escape. The tent caught fire, probably set alight by the large wads used by the Afridis. One of the latter was found dead in the tent, pierced with four bullets; and it was reported by a native who met the enemy retreating, that they were carrying three dead men of their own, so that the sepoys made a very fair resistance. About 100 families of women and children of the 51st Light Infantry and Rifle Brigade were on their way down from Cherat, and it was most providential that they avoided meeting with the marauders; indeed, had it not been for the want of carriage, they would have started from Cherat a day sooner than they did, and in that case would probably have encountered the scoundrels. The women and children were under the medical charge of Surgeon C. P. Turner, 51st L. I., who arrived at Sharkote about 7 a.m. on the 26th, the morning after the raid. I have just heard from that officer a description of the wounds received by the poor sepoys. In two cases the heads were almost severed from the bodies, and the wounded men who arrived at Nowshera last night are horribly mutilated. One man received no less than four bullet wounds, two being through both lungs, in addition to several deep *talwar* wounds on different parts of the body. The women and children arrived here safely this morning.—Correspondent of the *Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 12TH OCT.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Surat, Commander Geo. C. Burne, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the English Mails of the 12th inst. She left Suez on the 19th Oct. at 5-16 p.m., arrived at Aden on the 25th Oct. at 5-15 a.m., and left at 0-16 p.m. for Bombay. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Mr Ogbourne, Dr and Mrs Hooper, Lieut Col Hawkes, Mr and Miss Warden, Col and Miss Rawlins, Major and Mrs Farrer, Miss Bracken, Mr and Mrs Cromber, Capt and Mrs Tomkins and infant, Major Hogg, Mr Warden, Dy Surg Genl. Mrs and Miss Thorpe, Mr Mattheson, Mr and Mrs Vidal, Mr Middleton, Mr Hammond, Mr and Mrs Chadwick, Mr Lake, Lieut Graves, Mr Petty, Mr Staples, Mr Sutton, Mrs Ward, Mr Andrews, Mr and Mrs Merrick, Mr and Mrs Shaw, child and infant, Mr Reid, Mrs Daun, Capt Smith and servant.

From Venice—Capt and Mrs Marshall and child, Mr, Mrs and Miss Oldfield, Mrs Martin and infant, Miss McLaren, Mr and Mrs Ramsay, Mr King, Mr Hubner, Mr Schumacher, Mr and Mrs Keel, Mr Meill, Mr Bleeck, Mr J Willson, Mrs Watson, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mr and Mrs Vernar, Mr McDonald, Capt and Mrs McGhee, Mr Henderson, Mr J I P Thomas, Mr Marquardt, Mr and Mrs Grey, Mr Griffiths, Mr and Mrs Pigot.

From Brindisi—Duke of Magliano, Marquis Pizzardi, Don G Graziolo, Mr and Mrs Murray, Lieut Col Parsons, Mr Cosserat, Mr P Bareau, Mr W G Pedder, Mr and Mrs Reid, Mrs and Miss Reid, Lieut-Col Simond, Mr Waddington, Mr Searkey, Mr and Mrs O'Keefe, Capt Jenner, Mr Oliver, Mr P Johnstone, Mr J Wilson, Mr and Mrs Easton and Mr Lodi.

From Venice—Miss Metcalfe and sister, Mrs Morris, two children and infant, and Miss Clements.

From Suez—Mr Scharamanza and Mr Glazebrook.

From Aden—H E Lieut-General Sir Charles Staveley, K C B and Capt Stevens, A D C.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 12.

THE period of political dullness is passing away; we have had during the past week several important speeches from important men. One subject was prominent in some of these addresses—the possibility, namely, of an early termination of the war in the East. Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking in the west of England, hinted that a surprise was in store for the world, and that surprise was plainly indicated to be the conclusion of peace. It is needless to say that a hint of this kind put us all on the *qui vive*; for, apart altogether from the position of the speaker, it was felt that a man of Sir Stafford Northcote's prudence and sagacity would not have uttered lightly words of such deep meaning. Further, attention was drawn to the subject by the delivery of some remarkable addresses by the Saltan, in which also the idea of a possibility of early peace could be easily traced. Further, rumours were current in Constantinople that the German and Austrian Ambassadors had urged the Porte to permit the mediation of the Powers. These hopes, however, have now completely disappeared. The same telegram, which brought the report of an offer of mediation, brought the intelligence that the Grand Vizier had reiterated a declaration, utterly rejecting any intervention as long as a Russian soldier remained on Turkish soil. And similarly the optimist speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been completely answered by an address from his colleague, the Marquis of Salisbury. The Indian Secretary in his speech at Bradford yesterday plainly stated that there was no chance of peace until one or the other of the two belligerents was exhausted, and that there was no sign yet of any such exhaustion on either side. He reminded his hearers that this was a war, not of sovereigns, but peoples; and that, the passions of two nations being thoroughly roused, no single man could hope to quickly allay them. And so, for the moment, peace seems as far distant as ever.

The whole of Lord Salisbury's speeches at Bradford will be full of interest to your readers. The Indian Secretary spoke with even more than his usual skill and point; and his analysis of the views of the Opposition with regard to the Eastern Question was a masterpiece of pitiless analysis. He proved clearly that the proposals of Mr. Gladstone, if they meant anything, meant that this country should make war on Turkey in conjunction with Russia; and he had little trouble in showing the wild absurdity of any such plan. Equally successful was his examination of the oft-repeated complaint that the English Government had not maintained the joint action of the Powers. He proved that joint action was and must remain an impossibility; and that, therefore, the critics of the Government simply blamed it for not maintaining a thing which never existed. Of course, Lord Salisbury did not forego the opportunity of pointing to recent events as confirmation of the views he had expressed in the past. He declared that Russia's terrible failure had removed any danger to our interests from that quarter for a long time to come; and on this point he spoke with a frankness that will jar on the nerves of his friend Genl. Ignatieff. The Russian ex-Ambassador may now attribute a different meaning to some of the opinions his English colleague at the Conference expressed. He may feel that, when Lord Salisbury told him he might do what he liked in Central Asia, the kind permission was dictated by the opinion that Russia could do very little. Finally, Lord Salisbury made a few parenthetic observations on the party in this country which were in favour of our going to war with Russia in alliance with Turkey. The arguments, with which he dismissed any such project, may perhaps have been intended as much for Lord Beaconsfield, as for the general public.

I will now pass on to my usual weekly summary of the operations of the war. Again, the scene of most interest has been laid in Asia. I have already told you that, on the second of this month, the Russians made what appeared to be a final and supreme effort to crush Mukhtar Pasha before the season for fighting closed. On the third and fourth, as I also said, the fighting was renewed; and, about the time I dispatched my letter, the news had reached London that the Russians had been beaten. It was the general impression that these three days of fighting, ending in such a result, had brought the Armenian campaign to an end. Not so, however; for, on the ninth, the Russians again renewed the attack. As to the result, there is, up to the time of my writing, no certainty. Mukhtar has sent a telegram, in which he claims a victory; but another telegram, despatched about the same time from Kars, and therefore from a source friendly to the Turks, represents the conflict as still undecided. Fighting was expected to recommence on the tenth; but, whether this has or has not taken place, we do not as yet know. In Europe, fortune has once more frowned on the Russians. You know that General Todleben has been appointed to the command of the operations before Plevna. All kinds of wonderful things were to result from this change of generals; past follies were to be avoided, past neglect to be remedied. In addition to this, we were told that General Gourko had been sent to the rear of Osman Pasha's divisions with fifteen regiments of cavalry and fifty-two guns. Under these circumstances the capitulation of Osman Pasha of course became a matter of the near future. Yet what is almost the first news we hear since these wonder-working changes have been made, but that Chefket Pasha has once more succeeded in sending a large body of reinforcements and a good supply of provisions into Plevna? Indeed, the Turks in their telegrams speak of entrance and exit at Plevna as lightly as if no Russian force at all were attempting to invest the place. It is rather strange that, at the very moment this fresh disaster comes, there should be a report that General Gourko is about to make a raid on Sofia. The object of such a movement would appear to be the interception of Chefket Pasha. Unfortunately for the Russian commander, however, Chefket Pasha has anticipated the movement against him; and Gourko, if he ever do reach Sofia, will not find Chefket there; but he *may* find a garrison quite able to meet any attack he can make. The weather has already begun to play an important part in the campaign. There has been rain and snow in Bulgaria; and the cold has been extreme. The sufferings of the Russian soldiers are described by some English correspondents as really terrible. The representative of the *Standard* in Bucharest makes the appalling statement that, within the last twenty days alone, fifteen thousand of the Russo-Roumanian troops have died. This may be an exaggeration, but previous accounts from the same correspondent make us prepared to receive very dark pictures of the state of the invading troops. The correspondent, who certainly seems to understand his subject, tells us that the soldiers are without overcoats, or proper boots; that their supply of food is very insufficient; and that they are accordingly miserable and discontented. If the Russian soldier suffer so much in October, which is, comparatively speaking, a mild month, what may we expect to be his condition when the really severe weather comes on? In another and most serious way have the elements worked against the Russians. The storm during the last week has so seriously injured the bridges at Sistova and Nicopolis that communication across them has been interrupted. On the whole, every day we see stronger proof that a winter campaign has difficulties for the Russian army of a magnitude its commanders cannot have foreseen.

Once again the question of Servian intervention has become the subject of discussion. It is evident that the little principality is anxious to keep out of the scrape as long as she can. Her soldiers are not at all in a state of equipment that would allow them to take part in a severe campaign. There is a report that Turkey, tired of the game of suspense which Servia has been playing, is determined to force Prince Milan's hand by placing before him the alternative of war or disarmament. The Hungarians have at last found a vent for their ardent hatred of Russia and all her works. 1,500 filibusterers crossed the Roumanian frontier on Thursday morning. Probably, the Roumanians will make short work of so small a force.

Turning to Indian affairs, the Famine still continues to attract a large share of public attention. Notwithstanding the more favourable reports that have come in from the afflicted districts, the tide of charity still flows on. A meeting is to be held in Manchester of the Committee of the Cotton Districts' Convalescent Fund, at which Lord Derby is expected to preside. This fund has a large balance from the days of the Lancashire Cotton Famine; and it is proposed to devote £15,000 out of it towards the relief of India. The Famine has also formed the subject of a speech by Lord George Hamilton, and was one of the topics in the addresses of Lord Salisbury, to which I have already alluded. Lord George's speech was a neatly and carefully written essay; but, of course, ceases to be of importance in view of the remarks made on the same subject by his chief. Lord Salisbury adopted the line of argument which I anticipated in previous letters. He declared that the Government had no intention of entering on those large schemes of outlay, which have been suggested to them from many quarters; and he altogether repudiated the idea that irrigation could be regarded as the panacea for all the ills of India. His arguments in support of these views I need not recapitulate; the subject is one with which you will more fitly deal in your leading columns. Suffice it for me to say that, here at home, there is considerable indisposition to approve of anything like panic legislation; and generally, there is a feeling of confidence in the policy of Lord Salisbury. With regard to the question of relief to India out of the Imperial Exchequer, the feeling is strong against any donation. It has been suggested, however,—and the suggestion may be accepted—that a loan might be given to our Eastern dependency at a low rate of interest, or free from interest altogether.

Lord Salisbury also dealt in the Indian part of his speech with the question of Import Duties. He very distinctly declared his own opposition to such duties; and plainly implied that he would get rid of them the first moment he could. Not improbably the plainness of his language on this point was meant to influence not only the members of the Indian Government, but also the Duke of Argyll, Lord Halifax, and the other Opposition leaders in the House of Lords, who are in favour of these imposts.

The Chinese Ambassador has sent a gracious reply to one of our intermeddling humanitarian societies, which had addressed him on the subject of opium. His Excellency promised that greater restrictions would be placed on its importation into China. These restrictions will, of course, interfere with the Indian trade, but they will hardly destroy it. As long as the Chinese Government allow an inferior species of the drug to be grown in China, so long will their people buy the superior from abroad. Is it true, I wonder, that His Excellency, who shows himself so anxious to put down opium, is himself a devotee of the noxious drug?

M. Gambetta, the Duc de Broglie, and Marshal MacMahon have now said their last say to the French electors. Each, of course, professes himself certain of success. The language employed has grown more bitter as the hour of decision draws near. M. Gambetta repeated in his address the very phrase with regard to the Marshal—"he must submit or he must resign"—which was made the subject of his first prosecution. M. de Broglie plainly declared that the country was called upon to choose between MacMahon and Gambetta; and the Marshal himself has issued an address, which, for insolence of tone, could not have been surpassed by the first, and was never equalled by the third Napoleon.

One of the sensations of the week has been the mission of Signor Crispi to Berlin. Signor Crispi is at present the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies; and has in the past taken a most prominent part in the work of unifying Italy. He was one of Garibaldi's chief supporters in his revolutionary expeditions; was the friend of Mazzini, and, in general, may be taken as the chief representative at the present moment of the Democratic party. I need not say that one of the chief dogmas of that party is hostility to Ultramontanism. Well, Signor Crispi has been during the last week on a visit to Berlin, and has had conferences with the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. The results of these interviews have been almost paraded. Signor Crispi himself sent a telegram on the subject, which created more than a flutter in all the diplomatic circles of Europe. Signor Crispi declares that an alliance between Germany and Italy is now complete; and that together they are prepared to oppose Clericalism wherever it shows its head. It is needless to point out that such a statement can only be interpreted under present circumstances as a direct warning to France. What Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck say simply amounts to this: "A Clerical Ministry, at present directing the French elections, hopes to return a Clerical Chamber. A Clerical Chamber equally threatens Germany and Italy; and we, on behalf of these countries, therefore, declare that we are determined to face the common enemy together." The frankness of this language was not entirely approved of. General Cialdini, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, is reported to have strongly protested against it, as an unjustifiable wounding of the susceptibilities of France. Attempts have also been made to reduce the force of Crispi's utterances by calling attention to the fact that he has no Ministerial position, and that therefore his acts cannot be laid at the door of the Italian Cabinet. It is sufficient answer, however, to this objection that none of the Ministers have definitely disavowed the President of the Chamber of Deputies. And so we may take it that, so long as France is ruled by Clericalism, so long will Italy be joined in alliance with France's great enemy. The idea was expressed in some quarters that the union, which Crispi and Bismarck were so ostentatiously displaying, was directed against Austria as well as against France. There is no ground, however, for any such notion. The circumstances have passed away, which produced the continual chance of collision between Germany and Austria; and the statesmen of both countries are now convinced that, the more friendly they are to each other, the better.

Mr. Butt and the Obstructive members of his flock have at last met face to face in Ireland. The meeting, however, has been utterly unproductive, resulting neither in a row nor a reconciliation. Mr. Butt and Mr. Parnell were extremely polite to one another; but the Leader of the Obstructives declined to enter into any full explanation or defence of his policy. Ultimately a series of resolutions were passed unanimously, which practically left things *in statu quo*. The leadership of Mr. Butt was re-affirmed; the accepted phrases in favour of Home Rule were reiterated; and joint action was recommended. But, as the outcome of the whole affair, Mr. Parnell is left as free as ever to follow his own plan of tactics. Subsequently to the meeting of the Home Rule members of Parliament, there was a gathering of a body, known as the Home Rule League. At this, it was resolved that a National Conference should be summoned in the month of December or January. A lively discussion took place on the question whether the members of the Confederation—a Home Rule organisation, confined to England and Scotland—should be represented. The members of that body belong, as a rule, to a more advanced school of thought than their compatriots in Ireland. They have, therefore, been from the first enthusiastic supporters of the policy of Mr. Parnell. Accordingly that gentleman strongly advocated, and Mr. Butt as strongly opposed, the representation of the Confederation at the Conference. Mr. Parnell ultimately carried his point, it being agreed that the English and Scotch organisation should send fifty delegates.

The Penge case continues to excite an enormous amount of public attention. The feeling is very strong that the medical evidence by no means clearly proved the crime of murder. I hear just as I write that a meeting of judges has been called at the Home Office to help Mr. Cross in arriving at a decision.

Lord Suffield has written to deny the rumours, which have been current, as to his affairs being in an embarrassed condition.

The Church Congress has been sitting during the week. The discussions on the whole have been tamer than was expected. Many of the speakers drew the widely-differing brethren together by attacks on the Dissenters and vehement defences of the exclusiveness of Churchyards.

The formations for attack, which have recently been introduced into the Field Exercise Book of the English army, have been severely criticised in a German military journal. The intermixture of companies, which takes place as the attack progresses, is especially blamed. The rules for the guidance and conduct of artillery during the attack are also declared altogether insufficient.

An old staff officer exposes in the *Times* a case of great injustice under the new Army Warrant. He shows that a friend of his who was sixteen years his senior is compelled to retire on £450 a year; while he is allowed to remain with the prospect of having, in addition to that sum, an additional salary of £1,000 per annum, as a major-general, and colonel of some regiment.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Queen continues to make frequent excursions from Balmoral. On Sunday last Her Majesty, with several members of the Royal family, attended Divine Service at Crathie Church, when the Rev. Principal Tulloch officiated.

The Duke of Connaught visited Monaghan last week, and formally inaugurated a drinking-fountain erected in that town to the memory of Lord Rossmore, who was killed some time ago while riding in a steeplechase at Croydon.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday at which all the Ministers were present On Saturday Lord Beaconsfield left town for Brighton, where he proposes to remain for several weeks. Lord Derby has returned to Knowsley.

The Marquis of Salisbury was present on Wednesday at the opening of a new Convalescent Home near Bradford, erected at the cost of Mr. Ripley, M.P.; but in his speeches he made no reference to politics. Last night the Marquis addressed a Conservative gathering, and defended the neutral policy of the Government in the present war.

The Lord Chancellor has arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the members of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce on Monday, and spoke hopefully of the prospect of an improvement of trade and also hinted at the possibility of an early termination of the war in the East.

General Grant visited Southampton on Saturday, and has since been at Torquay.

Earl St. Germans, who was formerly in the Diplomatic service and afterwards Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under Lord Aberdeen's administration, died on Sunday, aged 80.

Lady Mary Shelley was thrown from a chaise at Uxbridge, and sustained severe injuries, but it is hoped that she will recover.

Friday's *Gazette* contained a notification that the dignity of Knighthood has been conferred upon a number of Colonial Judges and Speakers of Colonial Assemblies.

The contributions to the Indian Famine Relief Fund at the Mansion-house had reached last night the sum of £360,500.

The Church Congress assembled at Croydon on Tuesday. After a sermon preached by Canon Lightfoot, the President, the Archbishop of Canterbury, delivered the opening address. Numerous papers have been read on various subjects connected with the Church of England, and the ensuing discussions, although animated, have been conducted in a moderate tone.

The steamer Olga, with the obelisk Cleopatra's Needle in tow, has passed the Tagus and is expected shortly in England.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the fatal collision between the Avalanche and the Forest was concluded on Tuesday. The Commissioner found that the Avalanche was originally to blame, but added that the captain of the Forest merited a reprimand for his lack of promptitude at the moment of the collision.

An explosion of gas occurred yesterday in the Pemberton Coal Mine, near Wigan, and it is feared that nearly 40 persons were killed.

A man named William Gale has successfully accomplished the task of walking 1,500 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours.

The new docks at Fleetwood, which with the quays cover an area of 65 acres and have cost £300,000 in construction, were opened on Monday.

Many letters have been published, and several public meetings held, in relation to the sentences passed upon the Stauntons and Alice Rhodes, and petitions are in course of signature praying for commutation.

Mr. Raphael Brandon, a well-known London architect, has committed suicide by shooting himself. Mr. Henry Kelly, an undergraduate of Queen's College, Oxford, com-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

mitted suicide while suffering from despondency caused by over-study and private grief.

The weather in the Channel has been very rough, and the mail packets have had protracted passages. On Monday the tide rose unusually high, and much damage was done at Ramsgate and other coast towns. The lower parts of Lambeth and other districts of South London were overflowed by the Thames.

About 50 German carpenters and joiners have arrived in Wolverhampton to supply the places of men who have struck for higher wages. The strike of the factory hands at Forfar has terminated, both parties having assented to arbitration.

The Secretary to the Sheffield Scissors Grinders' Union has been committed for trial upon a charge of intimidation.

A woman at Bootle has been committed for trial for attempting to drown herself and two children. A baker at Aston, near Birmingham, whose wife had eloped taking a large sum of money, attempted self destruction, but it is believed he will recover.

The Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, died suddenly from heart disease immediately after entering a railway carriage.

A police-constable was beaten to death near Parsonstown by navvies, one of whose comrades he was endeavouring to arrest.

The Bank of England raised its rate of discount yesterday to 5 per cent., and money in the open market also rose a little in value. The advance did not affect the Stock Markets appreciably, which were steady so far as English railways were concerned. The dullness in foreign bonds continues, but is due to the state of foreign Bourses for the most part. There has been a considerable fall in Russian and Hungarian bonds, partly owing to a rather heavy failure of a bank in Stettin. The new Indian loan has been allotted at a few shillings over par. Consols closed last night firm for money at 95¼ sellers.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Earl St. Germains; Capt. H. Creed, Bo. Ret.; Lieut. J. Noding, Bo. Ret.; Major A. M. Rotherford, late Ceylon Rifles; Lady Steere Graves; Lady Charlotte Pole; Lady Pollen; H. S. Jeffery, of Calcutta; Clement Wilkinson, of Bombay.

The progress of the war in Bulgaria has not produced during the past week any very startling incidents. The weather has been bad, and the troops on both sides have been exposed to much suffering. Storms have injured the bridges across the Danube, but no serious interruption of supplies or reinforcements to the Russian armies has occurred. At Plevna the Russo-Roumanian troops are steadily working up to the Turkish lines of intrenchment, but no new assault has yet been attempted. The Turks have remained quiet within their lines, but Chefket Pasha has succeeded, and apparently without any serious opposition in effecting a junction with the force under Osman Pasha. A large convoy of supplies and ammunition has also reached within a short distance of Plevna, but swollen rivers, bad roads, and damaged bridges have interposed delays. The Russians have sent a considerable cavalry force under General Gourko to watch the roads south of Plevna. The opposing armies of the Cesarewitch and of Suleiman Pasha on the Lom have made no movement, but the bombardment of Rustchuk has been vigorously renewed. In the Shipka Pass both belligerents have been restrained from action by the severity of the weather. Several changes have been made in the superior commands of the Russian armies and others are expected. In Asia there has been some sharp fighting. The Russians assailed the Turkish positions on the Yagnillar Bills, and after two days' fighting and a temporary success were compelled to retire with very heavy loss. The battle has been since resumed, but the result is not clearly ascertained.

Great discontent prevails in Roumania at the burdens imposed, and the doubtful nature of the permanent advantages to be obtained by a participation in the war. A demand for an immediate convocation of the State Parliament has, however, been rejected, and there is no present probability of a return to a state of neutrality.

The Sultan, in a public address at Constantinople, made an express reference to his desire to complete the Constitutional reforms, whose development has only been checked by the war.

The election campaign in France has been carried on with vigour on both sides, but, although there has been much bitterness of expression, there has been no actual violence. M. Gambetta published an address in which he repeated the charges against the President and the Ministry, which has since led to a second prosecution. On Tuesday night M. Gambetta addressed a number of electors and made a most outspoken attack upon the present Ministry, which he declared to be the instrument of the Bonapartist and Clerical parties. The Duc de Broglie, on the other hand, in addressing a meeting of Conservatives, justified the President's action by his desire to preserve the country from the domination of the Radical Party. Both parties profess to be sanguine of the results of Sunday's elections. The President has issued another Manifesto denying any hostility towards the Republic.

The projected marriage of the King of Spain with his cousin, Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, is very unpopular in Spain; but the bride's father, against whom popular prejudice runs most strongly, will, it is understood, in future reside in Italy.

The Pope has been again indisposed, but has been able to receive some foreign visitors.

The speeches of Signor Crispi and his letter of congratulation to the German Emperor have caused some unpleasant feelings in France, but the Italian Government has directed its Ambassador in Paris to give conciliatory explanations.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt in Switzerland and Northern Italy.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to Hungary, where he will spend the autumn.

Prince Bismarck has left Berlin for his country seat at Varzin.

The United States Congress will assemble at Washington on Monday next. At the Ohio elections the Democrats were successful, and in Iowa the Republicans carried their candidates by reduced majorities. The war with the Red Indians is not yet ended, and in a recent encounter the Federal troops sustained heavy losses.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST SOFIA.

(From the "Manchester Guardian.")

VIENNA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

GENERAL GOURKO, with 8,000 horsemen and 48 guns, has undertaken an expedition west of Plevna. Reports say that he intends with three columns to explore the country towards Orkhanie and Etropol, with the view of intercepting the Turkish reinforcements for Plevna. General Gourko has four regiments of dragoons and mounted sappers. It is therefore probable that he will attempt to dash against Sofia, placing his dragoons and artillery in the mountain passes, which would permit the Cossacks to roam as far as Sofia. Yet the general may be too late to stop Chefket Pasha's newest expedition, which already on Tuesday stood at Telish, 30 kilometres from Plevna.

(From the "Manchester Examiner.")

BUCHAREST, Oct. 11

The bridge over the Danube at Nicopolis, which was destroyed by the recent storm, has not yet been repaired, owing to the prevalence of a high wind.

The army before Plevna is suffering much from the intense cold, and there has been a great increase of sickness.

It has been decided that the Roumanian army shall shortly recross the Danube and take up a defensive position on the line of river.

BELGRADE, Oct 11.

Servian action is again postponed, though nearly the whole of the Russian subsidy has been received. The excuse offered for this inactivity is a want of arms.

MORTALITY IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(From the "Standard")

NICOPOLIS, Oct. 9.

Neither the Russians nor the Roumanians have any winter clothing, nor are they supplied with boots fit for this inclement season. The cold weather and the rain together are causing great mortality. I am informed on trustworthy authority that within the last twenty days fifteen thousand deaths have occurred in the armies of the allies, which are thus distributed. Before Plevna, three thousand five hundred Russians and one thousand five hundred Roumanians; in the army of the Czarewitch four thousand seven hundred; at Tirnova and in the Schipka Pass, two thousand, and in the Dobrudscha three thousand.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 11.

I am able to tell you, upon the highest authority, that the Russian army in Bulgaria numbers only two hundred and thirty thousand combatants, including all the reinforcements that have arrived.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

(From the Morning Post.)

BERLIN, OCTOBER. 11.

The Turks have concentrated in Thessaly a third army corps against any threatened action of Greece.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RENEWED FIGHTING NEAR KARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11, 3-30 p.m.

Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs to the Seraskierate, under date the 10th inst., as follows:—

"Yesterday, while we were concentrating our troops at the foot of the Aladja Dagh, a considerable Russian force, with sixty guns, attempted to surprise the corps of observation under Chevket Pasha which was encamped at Kozkan. We immediately despatched against them the corps of Djavid and Richid Pashas, who engaged the enemy on the road between Kozkan and Hadji Vali. Notwithstanding the reinforcements which the Russians received during the engagement they were compelled to fall back after five hours' fighting. Darkness coming on, a portion of our troops bivouacked in their original positions, and the remainder on the field of battle. We are now proceeding with our projected concentration without hindrance. The losses sustained by the Russians during the engagement were 1,200 men. Our own losses are unknown.

THE SCHIPKA PASS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—Despatches from Schipka report that the Russian troops in the pass are dying at the rate of twenty daily from cold and want of proper food.

TURKEY AND SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Oct. 12—Prince Milan has received a Note couched in conciliatory terms from the Porte, in which the latter points out that the armaments of Servia are prejudicial to the maintenance of the good relations which the Porte greatly desires to be preserved.

TRIAL OF M. GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Oct. 12, 1-30 p.m.—M. Gambetta has been sentenced in default to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 4,000 f. for placarding his electoral address. His printer has been sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and 2,000f. fine.

THE WAR.

THE return of moderate weather in Bulgaria appears to have been the signal for a renewal of active operations, and if the rumours which have lately been circulated are true, fortune has again frowned upon the Russian cause.—

It is said that Chefket Pasha has brushed aside the Imperial Cavalry which was detached to mask the position of Ghazi Osman on the south-west, and has thrown men, munitions, and food into Plevna. The assistance thus rendered to the commandant of the place is of much importance, for the convoy is reported as immense. But the moral results of this operation may possibly be even greater than the material. Its success shows that, notwithstanding the presence of General Todleben, notwithstanding the appointment of General Gourko to the command of eleven regiments of horse, with the express object of preventing such an incident, and notwithstanding the presence of the great bulk of Russian reinforcements in Bulgaria, the troops at the disposal of the Grand Duke Nicholas and Prince Charles of Roumania are still so weak numerically that they can neither invest the position of Ghazi Osman nor detach a force sufficient to bar the entrance of convoys into the lines. The report says that Chefket Pasha was opposed by infantry, which indicates that the investing army had the time to send a corps to endeavour to bar his progress. His advance must have been expected at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, as it has long been known that he has been collecting troops and supplies at Orchanie; and the entry of the convoy of Hafiz Pasha into Plevna on Sept. 22 told that the serious object of the concentration of troops on the Sofia road was to relieve the besieged garrison.

In comparison with the reverse sustained through the relief of Plevna, small skirmishes, however successful, between the imperial cavalry and detachments of Circassians are of little account.—

More important is the intelligence that on the Eastern side of the Bulgarian theatre of war the Russian army of the Jantra has met with a repulse. An attack has been made by some battalions, apparently of the 12th Army Corps, upon a defile which would allow the issue of the whole corps into the plain in front of the position of Suleiman Pasha. But the troops of the Czar have been here worsted, and have been forced to fall back without achieving their object. Such an attempt indicates a desire on the part of General Ivanoffsky either to assail the army of Shumla or to gain a position to cover the siege of Rustchuk. Such a result shows that this army is also deficient of the numerical strength necessary to accomplish either purpose. Thus it appears that on both their left and right flanks the imperial armies, even in the preliminary operations which were expected to be merely the preludes to great results, have been found already wanting.

From Armenia there again comes news of an engagement, again according to the Turks, intelligence of a Russian reverse.—

It appears that on Oct. 9, while Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha was concentrating his troops, probably with the object of making some offensive movement, he was hotly attacked. The forces of the Grand Duke Michael had decided to anticipate the Ottoman assault, and assailed in considerable strength the Turkish position. That onslaught must have at first been tolerably successful, as they are reported to have threatened the Ottoman camp; but according to the accounts from Constantinople, they were ultimately forced to withdraw after a long battle, and after the sacrifice of 1,200 killed and wounded.

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE.

THROUGHOUT the region of the Danube winter is fast setting in, and the continual fall of rain and snow renders operations almost impossible. An official telegram from Gorny Studen, dated Oct. 8, says:—"The high winds and heavy rains which now prevail have rendered the roads impassable, and entirely prevent operations." We are also told in an unofficial telegram of the same date that frosty and stormy weather had rendered the bridges at Sistova and Nicopolis impracticable for vehicles during the two preceding days. In the Shipka Pass heavy rain and snow have been falling for days, all operations were stopped, and, according to a telegram from Constantinople, it was thought that the Turkish troops would soon be compelled to descend into plain and encamp there.

A telegram from the *Daily News'* correspondent at Poradin, dated Oct. 3, says:—

Military operations round Plevna are at a standstill, and apparently we are waiting for the opinion of General Todleben as to the advisability of continuing the attack upon the fortress and the best manner of recommencing it. He has not yet finished the minute inspection of the Turkish positions which he is now making, and his decision will probably not be arrived at for two or three days yet. He is pretty safe to declare that at whatever cost Plevna must be taken before crossing the Balkans. The only question is how. Some are in favour of starving it out, a plan which would not seem to offer much chance of success after General Kriloff's feeble attempt; others are in favour of a siege in regular order; and still others are for a renewed assault, in spite of the repeated failures. It seems likely that the plan to be adopted will be a siege, together with a complete stoppage of the Turkish supplies. There is do doubt that the Turks can be starved out in time, although the feebleness of General Kriloff has allowed them to receive a large amount of supplies since the last battle. General Gourko has now been appointed to command the cavalry behind Plevna, and any supplies received by the Turks while he is there, will have to be fought for. In my opinion, this energetic officer, with the large force of cavalry the Russians now have on the other side of the river Vid, can easily succeed in cutting off any further supplies that the Turks may attempt to get through. The only question is, for how long is Plevna provisioned? It may be for a month or it may be for six, and it will be simply impossible, in my opinion, to keep up the siege during the winter without a fearful loss of men—a loss as great as would be incurred by another assault. In case the siege was raised, the army would probably take up its quarters in the villages about Poradin for the winter, unless it should be decided to retire upon Sistova. The Roumanian attack upon the second redoubt has not yet been made, although we expected it to come off two or three days ago. I have been unable to learn the cause of the delay, as everything seems ready. Possibly we are waiting for the opinion of General Todleben on the point of whether there should be combined action with the Russians.

During the last two weeks there has been rain about every four days; but a rainy spell of about two weeks is usually expected at this season, after which there is a month or six weeks of fair weather. As the Guard will now soon have all arrived, there may still—should the weather permit—be something done this year yet, though it seems doubtful. The Emperor holds up wonderfully well as regards health, in spite of his continued residence at that fearful hole, Gorny Studen, though he has been ill for a day or two. They say he is very calm, very quiet, reproaches nobody with failures, is very kind to all, even to those who are responsible for defeat; but is very firm, very resolute, and confident of final success.

Another telegram dated Bucharest, Oct, 8, states that in spite of bad weather military operations are being carried on round Plevna slowly but surely.—

It appears that the state of the weather has been the principal reason of the delay on the part of the Roumanians in the assault on the second Grivitza redoubt. From all I hear (says the correspondent) I believe that attack will take place shortly. Preparations for a winter campaign are being pushed on in an energetic manner by both Russians and Roumanians. Hospitals are being built on both sides of the Danube by the Russians for the accommodation of 10,000 men. A great deal of uneasiness is apparent here in consequence of the discovery recently made in Hungary, as, it that plot had succeeded, it is thought here that Austria might possibly have been drawn into the present struggle. The Roumanian journals speak very bitterly on the subject.

From another source it is stated that the works on the Russo-Roumanian approaches before Plevna are being actively carried on under the direction of General Todleben. The troops which have been detached from Plevna and sent to the Jantra army have been fully replaced by the reserve troops from Roumania and Russia.

A despatch from Chefket Pasha, dated Kemerkupru, Oct. 8, says:—

We left Lubkowitza and arrived here yesterday. The swollen state of the river at Radomirtza caused by the incessant rain hinders the repair of the Kemer bridge. The infantry with their baggage have, however, passed, and the convoy of waggons are awaiting the completion of the repairs in order to continue their route to Plevna. Communications with Orchanie are now free, there being no trace of the enemy, consequently no fighting took place.

The following despatch, dated Kemerkupru, Oct. 9, has been received at Constantinople:—

Yesterday evening a junction was effected at Telich between the cavalry of the advanced guard of the division that left Orchanie and the column despatched from Plevna. The road between Orchanie and Plevna is now secured, and is freely traversed by the daily couriers. We occupy the Kemer bridge. Chefket Pasha, escorted by a regiment of cavalry, left yesterday evening to join Ghazi Osman Pasha.

A correspondent of the *Daily News, writing from Kala Verbovka*, gives some account of the retreat of Mehemet Ali and the present position of the Turkish forces on the Lom. He says:—

The sudden and unexpected withdrawal of Turkish forces across the river Lom, which began on Sunday opposite the right wing of the 13th Corps and the left of of the 11th, is as inexplicable as it is complete and positive. The tactics of Mehemet Ali, since his brisk and successful aggressive movement a month since, have been to keep in sight at one point of his line a sufficient force to make it seem evident that an attack was meditated, and, by quickly moving this force from one side to the other of the semicircle occupied, he has kept the attention of the Russians alive along the whole line. There is no question of the truth of the statement, made in my last despatch, that both armies, although continually making demonstrations more or less important, have found themselves much too weak in numbers to undertake a serious attack. Neither army has force enough to defend its line if the enemy made an attack in earnest. On this account the campaign of the Rustchuk armies has been a succession of small battles and lively skirmishes, resulting in considerable total loss for both sides, and without the least final advantage to either in positions gained or territory occupied. I have just returned to Kala Nebrovka from a reconnoissance made to discover the whereabouts of the enemy. This is a village situated on the Lom, nearly opposite Kaceljeva, which occupies a narrow little valley half a mile east of the river. For two days this has been neutral ground, and small bands of Turkish marauders have been scouring the valley for meagre plunder. With a small force of cavalry under the command of Prince Manverloff and Baron Kulbars, we left the village where we had assembled under cover of a dense mist, and defiled into the green valley of the Lom. A cold rain, which had drenched us all night, continued at intervals as we began our march, and the fog gradually disappeared as we descended the slope, disclosing the whole landscape, the hill-sides across the valley, and the dotted rows of straw huts which the Turks build wherever they pass a day. Not a living thing was visible in the valley, not a sign was there of an occupied camp. A regiment of Hussars was sent along the road to Opaka and Polomarca, while Cossacks and Lancers took possession of the village of Kaceljeva and surrounding heights. Two Bashi-Bazouks were captured, who reported that the enemy were thirty-five thousand strong in the immediate vicinity of Kaceljeva. Therefore we proceeded with some caution. Arriving at the summit of a hill to the east of the village, we found strong batteries, freshly made; an outpost camp just deserted, with garments and utensils left behind in hasty flight; and still further on a large deserted camp, with artillery hidden in the bushes. Two miles beyond the village we came out on an open field, and there lay before us a panorama of the whole Turkish encampment miles away, extending along the further side of the valley on the east branch of the Lom, around Solenik and Kostanka, in front of Pizanca, Turlak, and Esiroze. We could count seven distinct camps, with great droves of cattle feeding on the adjacent hill-sides, and far away on the horizon two or three isolated rows of large square tents. There seemed to be very little artillery, but considerable regular cavalry, and a force perhaps of 15,000 infantry, who were mostly Egyptians. From the hill, and just across a valley dividing us from the Turkish camp, could be seen, lying flat in the furze, a strong detachment of infantry ready to welcome us. A few Cossacks dashed down into the valley, and exchanged some shots with the outposts. The cattle were hurriedly driven away as the lances of our three squadrons bristled on the hill-top, and there was a stir of preparation visible in the camps, but we only looked on until dusk, and then retired. Meantime the Hussars on our right had found a small camp, and charged down upon it, capturing a number of horses and cattle, and killing a score of Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians. They report the enemy strong at Karakassankoi and Sadina. The result of the reconnaissance is to prove that the whole Turkish force retired along the line of railway between Rasgrad and Rustchuk is strongly concentrated at several points, especially near Kadikoi, and has now reoccupied almost the same line as that held before the advance of a month ago. The cold storm continues, and the roads are impassable for artillery. If there be an engagement of importance it must take place in the immediate vicinity of Rustchuk, but I doubt if the Turkish army will attack for some time, as it has evidently chosen strongly defensive positions with the intention of discontinuing its attempts to break through the Czarewitch's forces.

The special correspondent of the *Times* before Plevna writing on Oct. 4, says.—

Yesterday the interpreter of the Grand Duke Nicholas was sent as a parlementaire to the first Turkish position in front of Plevna, accompanied by the usual retinue of a flag of truce. He was to be met there by Osman Pasha, as previously arranged, and a tent had been prepared for his reception. This meeting was brought about by a Russian parlementaire, who visited the enemy's outposts two days before with a sealed letter from the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and waited six hours while a reply was being prepared. It is generally supposed the previous envoy carried a request for the interview which was held yesterday; but the object of the latter parley I am unable to ascertain. The common opinion is, that on account of the dead lying about in front of the different positions unburied, the atmosphere is becoming so foul that their interment has come to be a serious matter for both sides, as, according to all accounts, the Turks are suffering quite as much as the Russians from sickness. At all events, the fact of the Turkish commander condescending to receive the Russian messenger in person gives it an appearance of considerable importance. I have been unable to ascertain whether the interview was satisfactory or not to the Russians, as the result has been kept very secret. The previous parlementaire was the first bearer of a flag of truce at Plevna who was not fired upon by the Turks and he was very courteously received by them, although not allowed to go beyond the outposts.

The *Morning Post* has received the following telegram from its correspondent at Berlin:—

The Russian police have discovered a fresh Nihilist plot, which is said to have been supported by persons of all ranks and classes in various parts of the empire. Even general officers holding commands in the army, now in the field, are said to be implicated. Numerous arrests have been effected in consequence, chiefly at Moscow and Kieff. The political clubs and associations in these cities have been dissolved by order of the police, and more stringent regulations have been enacted against the press. A copy has been found of an anonymous letter, dated Kazan, inciting the people to rebellion, and suggesting disturbances on the occasion of the arrival of sick trains from the seat of war, and of friends of soldiers who have fallen victims to the campaign. The Minister of justice is said to have presented a report to the Czar, stating that Nihilism, Socialism, and disaffection are rapidly spreading, and that the police find themselves unable to suppress those tendencies in the face of the corruption and moral decay prevailing throughout Russian society.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following despatch, dated Shipka, Oct 9:—

A Russian deserter who came into the Turkish lines last night gives a deplorable account of the enemy at Fort St. Nicholas and other Russian positions in the Balkans. He says that their rations consist only of a small quantity of bread, rice, and haricots, with occasionally a little meat, and a drop of vodka at night. The deserter describes the health of the men as very bad, and says that the men themselves are disheartened. The Turks are making several important movements, despite the cold and wet. The nature of those movements I am unable, for obvious reasons, to communicate.

The St. Petersburg *Listok* hears on good authority that the Russian Government has concluded a contract with a Berlin firm for a supply of 100,000 patent tents for the Russian army. These tents are so constructed that they can easily be converted into stretchers for the wounded, and have several other improvements over those previously used in Continental warfare. The contract is to be completed by the end of the present month, when it is probable that a further order of a similar number will be given to the same firm.

Twenty thousand Bulgarians, it is said, are to be enrolled in the districts of Tirnova and Gabrova, and incorporated with the remains of the Bulgarian Legion of the Balkans. They are to form a brigade of sharpshooters, with a view to reduce the number of Turks who are just now swarming in the Balkans.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, OCT. 5.

THE Government has abstained from publishing a general list of its candidates—an omission attributed by a Legitimist paper to a feeling of shame at its concessions to the Bonapartists. The *Temps*, however, gives this evening a complete list of both the Republican and the official candidates. From this it appears that the latter comprise 240 Bonapartists, 98 Legitimists, 27 Orleanists, and 125 Royalists of no decided shade, most of whom would readily accept the Empire. Even, however, if only half of them are thus pliable, previous calculations are confirmed as to the Marshal asking France to return a Chamber three-fifths Bonapartist.

OCT. 7.

The issue of M. Grevy's Address last evening, the appearence of M. Gambetta's this morning, and the announcement this afternoon of a second prosecution against the latter, have given Paris a rapid succession of sensations; but perfect tranquillity prevails, and the Republicans are too confident of victory at next Sunday's ballot to be drawn at the eleventh hour into any demonstrations.

M. Gambetta has issued the following Circular to the electors of the 20th Arrondissement:—

"Citizens,—After four long months of suppression of Parliamentary life entirely taken up with the excesses of administrative pressure, and the most deplorable proceedings of official candidateship, after four months, during which the French people, by its admirable patience and the daily proofs of its sagacity and political maturity, has attracted to our young Republic the admiration and expressed sympathies of civilized Governments and peoples, France at last speaks. She will say in a few days what she thinks of the men of May 16, the allies and protectors of the men of the 2nd of December, of the servants of Henry V., and the agents of the Syllabus and the Pope, all sheltered under the electoral patronage of the President of the Republic, doubtless for the better protection of Republican institutions.

"She will say what she thinks of the personal policy of the Chief of the State, of the aristocratic and retrogressive pretensions of the Cabinet presided over by the Duc de Broglie.

"She will say what she thinks of the unjustifiable dissolution of the Republican and Liberal majority which she had intrusted with the execution of her wishes on the 20th of February, 1876, by nearly five million votes.

"She will say what she thinks of the fighting Government, of the Government of vexations directed against vendors and hawkers of journals, schoolmasters, office holders, innkeepers, the most insignificant *employes*—in short, the Government of that miserable war waged against the small; she will say what she thinks of the pretensions on the part of the Government to impose on her for another three years functionaries of all kinds in flagrant hostility to all the men elected by the country; she will say what she thinks of the projects and plots of this coalition of Monarchists, who prepare for her, at the close of three years of intestine conflicts and divisions, in 1880 a terrible crisis, perhaps a revolution; she will say what she thinks of that unclean press which can, without incurring punishment, appeal to brute force against the men elected by universal suffrage, and can insult our valiant and noble army, now the *elite* of the nation and the highest hope of the country.

"She will say what she thinks of the policy inaugurated by the letter of May 16, which dismissed the Republican Ministry, of the Order of the Day to the troops at the review of July 2, of the Presidential Message of September 19, of all that system of government which the Chief of the Executive Power vindicates as a right prior to the Constitution.

"France will say, also, that she, favouring equality and democracy, wishes for the Republic, as the Government necessary for her restoration and for her greatness. She will say that she intends to make an end of anarchy and dictatorships, to carry out by peaceful measures the French Revolution, by developing by national education the intelligence of her children, by securing by peace at home and abroad general prosperity and happiness, by founding on liberty and justice not 'Moral Order,' but 'Republican Order.' She will say that she intends that the State as well as the community, the nation as well as the individual, shall be definitively withdrawn from clerical rule; that the priest shall be respected and kept within the temple, the schoolmaster within the school, the magistrate within the court, and that the public force shall never be employed except in the service of the law.

"My profound conviction, based on sure premises, allows me to declare without rashness a week before the voting that France, in spite of all the manœuvres directed against the freedom of her votes, will repudiate the administrative pressure, will scorn the official candidateship and its agents, and will thrust far from her Royalists, Cæsarists, Clericals, the knaves as well as the violent; she will condemn dictatorial policy, she will leave the Chief of the Executive Power transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, no other alternative but to submit or resign.

"As for ourselves, sure of the support of the country thus solemnly declared, we shall know how to cause its will to prevail over the opposition of a powerless and incorrigible minority. Without passion, without weakness, without vehemence, we will do our duty. The union of all good Frenchmen, Liberals, Republicans, by conviction or by birth, labourers, peasants, burgesses, the world of work and of thrift will keep us discreet, and will render us invincible for the country and the Republic."

OCT. 8

The Reactionary papers announce, with cries of triumph, that immediately on M. Gambetta's Manifesto coming to the knowledge of the Cabinet, they ordered a fresh prosecution against its author. Europe will scarcely believe that eight days before the verdict of the nation, when it especially behoves regular Governments to set an example of calm, of grave, and respectful dignity, the French Cabinet adds a fresh and fruitless violence to those which have already met with such universal disapprobation. If the Manifesto in question is prosecuted because it enumerates the grievances of the liberal minded, because it calls upon the nation to deliver judgment on the violence committed, all the liberties menaced, on all that for five months has called forth the indignation of the most moderate and indulgent spirits, it is not only M. Gambetta who should be prosecuted, but the millions of impartial, disinterested, enlightened men who in all parts of the world approve the dilemmas he points out, and the solution of which is now approaching.

M. de Fourtou has issued two Circulars to the Prefects. In the first he directs them to warn tavern-keepers that their licences will be withdrawn if they permit the reading aloud of newspapers, candidates' addresses, and pamphlets, the holding of political discussions, the placarding of election bills in their rooms, or the distribution of publications and voting-papers. He apprehends that on the eve of the elections the tendency of some cafes, &c., to become political centres will be more strongly marked. In the second Circular he enjoins the taking of severe measure against agents of disorder who continue to spread calumnious reports against the Government, by representing it as subservient to Clerical influences.

M. de Fourtou has deemed it necessary to reply to the address of M. Claverie, his Republican competitor at Bergerac, which is regarded as a confirmation of the rumour that his election is insecure. He says:—

"I am accused of being a partisan of the White Flag. It is a falsehood. I have but one flag—the Tricolor, beneath whose shadow Marshal MacMahon covered himself with glory at the Malakoff, Magenta, and Solferino. I am accused of wanting the return of the reign of nobles and priests. That is another falsehood. The equality of every citizen before the law is a conquest of 1789 which I will never abandon. You know me, my dear friends; you can choose between the word of one born in your midst and that of a stranger."

M. de Fourtou, it will be observed, does not disclaim the charge of wishing the return of the Empire, and his allusion to Magenta and Solferino will not be palatable to the Clericals.

M. Louis Blanc, in a speech in the Fifth Arrondissement yesterday, dwelt exclusively on Clericalism, which, he maintained, instigated the 16th of May, and would profit by its success. He sketched the progress of Clerical influence under the Empire, remarking that "Louis Bonaparte" had no alternative, but to accept its alliance, his only other supporters being the dandies and old maids of the Faubourg St. Germain, with the scions of a decaying *noblesse* in the Provinces. Louis Bonaparte, he said, was condemned to retain by tyranny the power he had seized by murder and rapine, and while professing to acknowledge modern ideas, while boasting of being a *parvenu* on his marriage with a Spaniard, not at all a Princess, he styled himself the eldest son of the Church, gave up the Pantheon to the priests, surrendered education to the Jesuits, and degraded the University by abolishing the principal chairs of philosophy. The Empire, in short, did its best to be the Government of Priests. M. Louis Blanc then sketched the Imperial policy towards the Pope, tracing it to Clerical pressure, and showing that Clericalism was never an ally, but always either an enemy or a master. He commented strongly on Mentana, dwelt on M. Rouher's pledge that Italy should never occupy Rome, and cited Prince Napoleon's disclosure, that Italy would have joined France in 1870 had the latter agreed to abandon the Temporal Power. To the Clericals, therefore, as well as to the Empire was due the loss of Alsace and Lorraine.

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PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

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A. RENAUD, Manager.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
" 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS,
SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for
EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA' &c.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, KINGS CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

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DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household requisites, Perfumery Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

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For further particulars apply to
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30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills" If you ask for "Scott's Pills" you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS." engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

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N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

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ONLY TWO MEDICINES REALLY ACT UPON THE LIVER;

One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands of Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, or Calomel. The only safe remedy is Dr. KING's DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which act gently on the Liver, and remove all the above symptoms. Sold all over the world by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

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Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

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Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—

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Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kolhapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowlie, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras India.

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Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

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GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs. 1,500.

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A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 500.

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A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs 00.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Dogcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 190.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

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Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA,
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STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
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Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

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"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

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APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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